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EXHIBIT B

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

Videotaped Deposition of WAYNE GUAY
August 28, 2019
CONFIDENTIAL



	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
3	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION
4	
5	In re TWITTER INC. SECURITIES LITIGATION
6	This Document Relates To:
7	ALL ACTIONS
8	
9	Case No. 3:16-cv-05314-JST (SK)
10	
11	
12	** CONFIDENTIAL ** CONFIDENTIAL **
13	
14	VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF
15	WAYNE R. GUAY
16	New York, New York
17	August 28, 2019
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	REPORTED BY:
24	Eileen Mulvenna, CSR/RMR/CRR
25	Job No. 10059450

	==
Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION of WAYNE R. GUAY,	
2	Expert Witness on behalf of defendants in the	
3	above-captioned matter, held at the offices of	
4	Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, 425 Lexington Avenue,	
5	New York, New York, beginning at 8:38 a.m. and	
6	ending at 3:04 p.m. on August 28, 2019, before	
7	Eileen Mulvenna, CSR/RMR/CRR, Certified Shorthand	
8	Reporter, Registered Merit Reporter, Certified	
9	Realtime Reporter, and Notary Public of the State of	
10	New York.	
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In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation Wayne Guay 1 APPEARANCES: 2 Lead Counsel for Plaintiffs in the Class: 3 4 5 Robbins, Geller, Rudman & Dowd, LLP 6 655 West Broadway, Suite 1900 San Diego, California 92101 7 (619) 231-1058 8 9 By: Susannah Conn, Esq. 10 sconn@rgrdlaw.com 11 Heather Schlesier, Esq. 12 hschlesier@rgrdldaw.com 13 14 -and-15 16 Motley Rice LLC 28 Bridgeside Boulevard 17 18 Pleasant, South Carolina 29464 19 Greg Levin, Esq. By: 20 glevin@motleyrice.com 21 22 23 24 25

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation Wayne Guay A P P E A R A N C E S (Continued): Attorneys for the Defendants and the Witness: Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP 425 Lexington Avenue New York, New York 10017 (212) 455-2000Jonathan K. Youngwood, Esq. jyoungwood@stblaw.com Also Present: Daniel Ortega, Videographer

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	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're now on the
2	record.
3	Today's date is August 28, 2019, and
4	the time is 8:38 a.m.
5	This is the video deposition of
6	Wayne R. Guay in the matter of In Re Twitter,
7	Inc. Securities Litigation for the United
8	States District Court, Northern District of
9	California, San Francisco Division.
10	This video deposition is being held at
11	425 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York.
12	My name is Daniel Ortega of Aptus
13	Court Reporting. I'm the legal videographer.
14	Will counsel please identify
15	yourselves for the record.
16	MS. CONN: Susannah Conn, Robbins
17	Geller Rudman & Dowd, on behalf of plaintiffs
18	in the class.
19	MS. SCHLESIER: Heather Schlesier on
20	behalf of the plaintiffs in the case.
21	MR. LEVIN: Gregg Levin, L-E-V-I-N,
22	from Motley Rice also on behalf of the
23	plaintiffs in the class.
24	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Jonathan Youngwood for

the witness and the defendants.

25

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The court reporter
2	today is Eileen Mulvenna, who will now swear
3	in the witness.
4	WAYNE R. GUAY,
5	having been duly sworn by Eileen Mulvenna,
6	a Notary Public of the State of New York,
7	was examined and testified as follows:
8	EXAMINATION
9	BY MS. CONN:
10	Q. Good morning
11	Is it professor?
12	A. Professor is fine.
13	Q professor.
14	And your last name is pronounced Guay?
15	A. Guay, that's correct.
16	Q. Good morning, Professor Guay. Thank
17	you for being here this morning. We were introduced
18	off the record, but, again, I'm Susannah Conn, and
19	I'm here on behalf of plaintiffs in this matter.
20	I'm going to hand you what's already
21	been marked as Henderson Exhibit 2 just so you have
22	it handy because, as you can imagine, we'll be
23	talking about this quite a bit this morning.
24	A. Okay.
25	(Exhibit 2, Previously marked.)

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	BY MS. CONN:	
2	Q.	Before we get started, how many times
3	have you been	deposed before?
4	A.	I don't know exactly.
5	Q.	More than once?
6	A.	Yes, more than once.
7	Q.	Are you familiar with the basic rules
8	of a deposition	on?
9	Α.	Yes.
10	Q.	Okay. So I'll forego those. I'm sure
11	you've discus	sed them with your counsel.
12		I'll just remind you that you are
13	under oath, a	nd that oath that you just swore is the
14	same oath tha	t you would take if you were testifying
15	in a court of	law.
16		Do you understand that?
17	Α.	Yes.
18	Q.	Okay. If you don't understand my
19	question, ple	ase let me know and I'll try to
20	rephrase it.	
21	Α.	Okay.
22	Q.	And if you need a break at any time,
23	let me know.	
24	A.	Okay.
25	Q.	Is there any reason you cannot testify

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	fully and accurately today?
2	A. No.
3	Q. So you have in front of you Exhibit
4	Henderson 2.
5	Is this the report that you prepared
6	in this case?
7	A. Yes, it is.
8	Q. Is there anything that you would like
9	to change or amend in your report before we start
10	discussing it?
11	A. No.
12	Q. So if I could have you turn to
13	paragraphs 1 and 2 of Henderson 2, your expert
14	report.
15	A. Okay.
16	Q. Are these paragraphs an accurate
17	description of your educational and professional
18	experience?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. And Appendix A to your report is a
21	copy of your curriculum vitae; is that correct?
22	A. Yes, that's correct.
23	Q. Is this current?
24	A. It's quite current, yes, certainly
25	within the last six months.

	Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q. Okay. So as far as you know, nothing
2	needs to be changed or updated in your curriculum
3	vitae?
4	A. Nothing of any significance.
5	Q. Okay. So you are currently teaching
6	at the Wharton School of Business; is that correct?
7	A. That's correct.
8	Q. And you have a Ph.D. in accounting
9	from the University of Rochester?
10	A. I do.
11	Q. And also a master of science in
12	business administration from the same school; is
13	that correct?
14	A. Correct.
15	Q. I'd like to ask you about on the
16	last page here of your CV, you have under "Other
17	Professional Experience, you have a consulting
18	practice.
19	A. Uh-huh.
20	Q. Can you describe what that practice
21	is.
22	A. Yes. That practice would include work
23	like I've done in this matter, so expert testimony
24	in litigation matters, but it would also include
25	other projects I've worked on where I've consulted

	Wayne Guay	Confidential	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	directly	for corporations or been	n asked to do
2	certain t	types of research for co	rporations or for
3	organizat	cions that they might lil	ke done.
4	Q.	And when you've con	nsulted directly for
5	corporati	ons, has that involved a	advising
6	corporati	ons on their Rule 10b5-	l plans?
7	Α.	Certainly executive	e certainly
8	advising	on executive compensation	on matters generally
9	and corpo	orate governance matters	generally, but I
10	can't red	call whether there would	have been 10b5-1
11	issues th	nere as well.	
12	Q.	You haven't been as	sked by any
13	corporati	on to help them structur	re their 10b5-1
14	plans?		
15	Α.	No.	
16	Q.	Okay. Are you an a	attorney, sir?
17	Α.	I am not.	
18	Q.	Do you have any leg	gal training?
19		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Ob	jection to form.
20		THE WITNESS: No fo	ormal legal
21	tr	caining, no.	
22	BY MS. CO	DNN:	
23	Q.	Do you have information	al legal training?
24	Α.	Well, I took some	classes as an MBA
25	student i	n undergrad on law issue	es, but nothing

	Wayne Guay	,	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	beyond		
2			Okay. And that was at the University
3	of Rock	rester?	
4		Α.	That would have been probably earlier
5	than th	nat. I	t would have been in at either
6	Northea	astern '	University or even Clarkson University.
7		Q.	Okay. And but nothing since then?
8		A.	No.
9		Q.	Do you hold yourself out to be an
10	expert	in the	disclosures that are required by the
11	federal	L secur	ities laws?
12			MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
13			THE WITNESS: I'm not sure exactly
14		what y	ou mean by that question.
15	BY MS.	CONN:	
16		Q.	Okay. Do you consider yourself an
17	expert	in fed	eral securities matters?
18		A.	No.
19			MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
20	BY MS.	CONN:	
21		Q.	Are you familiar with the term
22	"scient	cer"?	
23		A.	Yes.
24		Q.	Do you understand what withdraw
25	that.		

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1		What do you understand the term
2	"scienter" to	mean?
3	Α.	I understand it broadly, from a
4	layperson's p	erspective, to mean motivations or
5	incentives to	engage in certain types of behavior.
6	Q.	Do you know what the legal definition
7	of "scienter"	is as that term is used in federal
8	securities ca	ses?
9	Α.	I do not.
10	Q.	Have you read any legal cases that
11	define "scien	ter" as that term is used in the
12	federal secur	ities law?
13	Α.	I probably have through these kinds of
14	litigation ma	tters, but I can't recall specifically.
15	Q.	Have you have you read any jury
16	instructions	that define "scienter" as that term is
17	used in the f	ederal securities laws?
18	Α.	Not that I recall.
19	Q.	If we could go back to your consulting
20	work, you said	d that consists of expert testimony in
21	matters such	as this; is that right?
22	Α.	That's correct.
23	Q.	How many times have you served as an
24	expert witnes	s in a federal securities case?
25	Α.	That I wouldn't be able to say

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	specifically, which jurisdiction my cases were in.
2	Q. Okay. How many times have you served
3	as an expert witness?
4	A. By
5	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
6	Are you asking him if we have some
7	other deposition like report and testimony
8	or because you're not asking about
9	consulting, I'm assuming. If we would just
10	define what you're asking.
11	MS. CONN: Sure. I think I think I
12	can ask how many times he's been retained as
13	an expert without encroaching on work product
14	so
15	MR. YOUNGWOOD: I'm fine with that if
16	he can separate it. I'm also just trying
17	to
18	MS. CONN: Okay.
19	MR. YOUNGWOOD: make sure he knows
20	how to answer the question.
21	MS. CONN: Okay.
22	THE WITNESS: So the question is?
23	BY MS. CONN:
24	Q. How many times have you been retained
25	as an expert in a lawsuit?

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Α.	I don't know precisely, but it would
2	be probably a	at least 25 or 30.
3	Q.	Of those 25 to 30, you don't know how
4	many were sec	curities cases; is that correct?
5	Α.	So class action lawsuits, is that what
6	you're asking	g, or something broader than that?
7	Q.	Something arising under the federal
8	securities la	ws.
9	Α.	I wouldn't know the precise number,
10	no.	
11	Q.	What percentage of your income comes
12	from your cor	sulting work?
13		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
14	It's v	rague as to time and objection to
15	form.	
16		THE WITNESS: Recently or over time
17	or	
18	BY MS. CONN:	
19	Q.	Let's say in the last five years.
20	Α.	Certainly varies from year to year
21	depending upo	on what I'm doing, but I would say maybe
22	a third, on a	average.
23	Q.	How about this year?
24	Α.	This year's not over yet. I've done a
25	bit more this	s year than I have in past years, so it

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	would be probably somewhat higher than that, maybe
2	40 percent or something this year.
3	Q. Of the 25 to 30 times that you have
4	been retained as an expert in a lawsuit, how many
5	times were you retained by defendants?
6	A. I don't know the precise number.
7	Q. How many times have you been retained
8	by the Cooley law firm?
9	A. By the
10	Q. Cooley.
11	A. That I couldn't tell you.
12	Q. How many times have you been retained
13	by Simpson Thacher?
14	A. Couldn't tell you that either.
15	Q. Have you ever worked with
16	Mr. Youngwood before?
17	A. I have not.
18	Q. Have you ever worked for Twitter
19	before?
20	A. I have not.
21	Q. Has your testimony ever been excluded
22	by any court that you're aware of?
23	A. No.
24	Q. Have you been retained in other
25	matters to opine on executives' insider trading?

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Α.	Yes.
2	Q.	How many times?
3	Α.	I don't know the precise number.
4	Q.	Okay. Let's take a look at Exhibit B
5	to your repor	t.
6	Α.	Exhibit B?
7	Q.	I'm sorry. Appendix B.
8	Α.	Appendix B. Okay.
9	Q.	This is a list of your expert
10	retentions an	d testimony within the last four years;
11	is that right	?
12	Α.	It is, yes. I believe that's correct.
13	Q.	So let's just go through this.
14		The Smilovits versus First Solar
15	matter	
16	Α.	Okay.
17	Q.	did you offer an opinion about
18	executives' i	nsider trading in that matter?
19	Α.	Yes.
20	Q.	And were you testifying sorry.
21		Were you offering an opinion on behalf
22	of defendants	or plaintiffs?
23	Α.	The defendants.
24	Q.	And was your opinion in that matter
25	that the exec	utives' insider trading did not support

Wayne Guay

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	an inference of scienter?
2	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Let me just I don't
3	want you to answer I don't know the exact
4	nature of these cases. I don't know if there
5	are protective orders in place. I think so
6	far counsel's questions have been at quite a
7	high level, but if you need to talk to me or
8	if you have a concern that you are
9	encroaching on a protective order or
10	confidentiality agreement, we don't no
11	one's asking you to do that.
12	THE WITNESS: Okay.
13	MR. YOUNGWOOD: But if you can answer
14	without doing that, go ahead.
15	THE WITNESS: So certainly all of
16	these cases would be covered by
17	confidentiality agreements, and I'm not
18	sure I guess I'm generally comfortable
19	talking about some of the issues at a high
20	level, but the opinions I've specific
21	opinions I've rendered, I'm not comfortable
22	with that.
23	BY MS. CONN:
24	Q. All right. Let me ask you this: This
25	is a summary of your expert retentions and

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	testimony; correct? That's what the title of the
2	document is.
3	A. It is, yes.
4	Q. So in each of these cases, did you
5	prepare an expert report?
6	A. Okay. Let's see. Yes.
7	Q. And to the best of your knowledge, was
8	that expert report provided to the opposing side in
9	those cases?
10	A. Yes.
11	MS. CONN: So, Counsel, if a report
12	was exchanged, I don't think that we are
13	MR. YOUNGWOOD: I think you can ask
14	him which side he worked for. I don't have a
15	problem I didn't say it right.
16	Which side he was associated with, I
17	don't have a problem with that. I think
18	where I got a little uncomfortable but I
19	don't know the nature of the opinions or the
20	reports if you're asking him the substance
21	of the opinion he gave, that I think would be
22	covered by
23	MS. CONN: I see.
24	MR. YOUNGWOOD: In this case, I think
25	it would be covered by a protective order.

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	So I'm assuming it might be in those. But if
2	you want to say which side retained him or
3	whatever
4	MS. CONN: Okay.
5	MR. YOUNGWOOD: I have no I
6	would think your protective order wouldn't
7	preclude that.
8	MS. CONN: Okay.
9	BY MS. CONN:
10	Q. Well, then, let's just take the next
11	one, the Goldenberg and Sullivan versus Immunomedics
12	matter.
13	A. Okay.
14	Q. Did that opinion relate to executives'
15	insider trading?
16	A. Insider trading certainly executive
17	compensation and stock grants and things like that,
18	but I don't know if there was insider trading issues
19	there.
20	Q. Were you retained in that matter by
21	defendants or plaintiffs?
22	A. The plaintiffs.
23	Q. Did you testify in court
24	A. I testified
25	Q in that matter?

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Α.	in an arbitration.
2	Q.	Were you deposed in that matter?
3	Α.	I don't believe there was a
4	deposition.	I think it went right to the
5	arbitration.	
6	Q.	Okay. The next one on the list is
7	In Re: Think	Finance LLC.
8	Α.	Uh-huh.
9	Q.	Were you retained by defendants or
10	plaintiffs in	that matter?
11	Α.	That would have been the defendants.
12	Q.	Did your opinions did your opinions
13	in that matte	r relate to insider trading?
14	Α.	No.
15	Q.	Were you deposed in that matter?
16	Α.	Yes.
17	Q.	Did you testify at trial in that
18	matter?	
19	Α.	No.
20	Q.	The next one on the list is
21	Commonwealth	of Pennsylvania versus Think Finance.
22	Α.	Yes.
23	Q.	Were you well, is that related to
24	the one above	it?
25	Α.	Yes, it's the same matter.

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q.	Okay. So you were retained by
2	defendants in	that matter; is that right?
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	And that opinion did not relate to
5	insider tradi	ng; is that correct?
6	Α.	Correct.
7	Q.	The next one on the list is In Re:
8	ExamWorks Gro	up?
9	Α.	Uh-huh. Yes.
10	Q.	Were you retained by defendants or
11	plaintiffs in	that matter?
12	Α.	That would have been the defendants.
13	Q.	And did that opinion relate to insider
14	trading?	
15	Α.	Related to executive compensation and
16	stock-related	issues, but I don't recall there being
17	an insider tr	ading issue there.
18	Q.	The next one on the list is Hussein
19	versus Qualit	y Systems?
20	Α.	Yes.
21	Q.	Were you retained by defendants or
22	plaintiffs in	that matter?
23	Α.	That one's a little tricky because I
24	started out b	eing retained by the defendants, but by
25	the time we g	ot to court, we were the plaintiffs.

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	So there were	countersuits. So I think the suits on
2	my side got t	hrown out and then there were
3	countersuits,	so we ended up going in as a
4	plaintiff.	
5	Q.	I see.
6		And did that matter did your
7	opinion in th	at matter relate to insider trading?
8	Α.	Yes.
9	Q.	And then you have Snowden versus
10	UnitedHealth?	
11	Α.	Correct.
12	Q.	Were you retained by defendants or
13	plaintiffs in	that matter?
14	Α.	Defense.
15	Q.	Did the did your opinion in that
16	matter relate	to insider trading?
17	Α.	No.
18	Q.	Were you deposed in that matter?
19	Α.	I was.
20	Q.	Did you testify at trial in that
21	matter?	
22	Α.	I testified at an arbitration.
23	Q.	How about Quality Systems; were you
24	deposed in th	at matter?
25	Α.	Yes, I was.

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q.	Did you testify at trial in that
2	matter?	
3	Α.	I did, yes.
4	Q.	Was it a jury trial? Do you know?
5	Α.	It was not. Is that right? No, I
6	don't believe	it was.
7	Q.	I don't know if we went through this
8	because we so	rt of got into a conversation with
9	counsel.	
10		In First Solar, did your opinion
11	relate to ins	ider trading?
12	Α.	It did, yes.
13	Q.	So at least insofar as we've been able
14	to discuss it	from the cases on this list, the cases
15	in which your	opinion related to insider trading you
16	were retained	by defendants; is that correct?
17	Α.	Well, for the First Solar case, that
18	is correct.	For the Quality Systems case, as we
19	talked about,	when I testified at in court, my
20	recollection	is we were the plaintiffs.
21	Q.	You were retained in that matter by
22	Quality System	ms; is that correct?
23	Α.	By Quality Systems, that's correct.
24	Q.	Okay. Have you ever been retained by
25	a plaintiff t	o offer an opinion as to insider

Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation 1 trading? 2. MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form. THE WITNESS: Yes, so we have 3 4 discussed the Quality Systems case. I mean, 5 in that case we were the plaintiffs. And, 6 yes -- I can't recall exactly how many, but, 7 yes, I have been retained by the plaintiffs 8 in insider trading cases or in at least 9 trading/executive compensation-related 10 matters. BY MS. CONN: 11 12 Have you ever offered an opinion that Q. 13 an executive's trading supported an inference of 14 scienter? 15 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form. 16 THE WITNESS: I can't recall using 17 those specific words or giving that specific 18 opinion, but, broadly, yes. BY MS. CONN: 19 20 Q. And when you say "broadly, yes," can 21 you explain what you mean. 22 Simply broadly that the executive's Α. 23 trading was -- I guess my opinion was inconsistent with, you know, say, behavior that would be 24 25 consistent with corporate policies and things like

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	that.	
2	Q.	When were you retained in this case?
3	Α.	I believe I was retained in late June
4	or early July	, shortly after I think Professor
5	Henderson fil	ed his report.
6	Q.	Do you know how your retention came
7	about?	
8		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
9		THE WITNESS: Yes.
10	BY MS. CONN:	
11	Q.	And how did your retention come about?
12	Α.	I was contacted by Analysis Group,
13	which is a li	tigation support firm. And they
14	indicated, as	I recall, that they had had
15	conversations	with with the law firm that was
16	defending Twi	tter. And then I had conversations
17	with them.	
18	Q.	Since the time you submitted your
19	report and Ap	pendix B, have you prepared a report or
20	testified in	any other case?
21	Α.	Say that again. I'm sorry.
22	Q.	We've talked about Appendix B, the
23	cases	
24	Α.	Yes.
25	Q.	in which you've testified in the

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	last four yea	rs.
2		Since you submitted this report on
3	August 7th, h	ave you prepared a report or testified
4	in any other	case?
5	Α.	I have prepared I have prepared
6	other reports	I have prepared at least one other
7	report, but I	haven't given any testimony.
8	Q.	What case was that that you prepared a
9	report in?	
10	Α.	That was a case involving Apple. I
11	don't remembe	er the precise name of the case.
12	Q.	Is it a securities case?
13	Α.	It is a securities case.
14	Q.	Does your opinion relate to insider
15	trading in th	at case?
16	Α.	No, not that I recall.
17	Q.	Were you retained by defendants or
18	plaintiffs in	that matter?
19	Α.	Defendants.
20	Q.	When did you submit that report?
21	Α.	That would have been sometime in
22	August, maybe	-
23	Q.	Have you been deposed in that matter?
24	Α.	I have not.
25	Q.	Do you own any Twitter stock today?
	i .	

	Confidential Vayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation	
1	A. I do not.	
2	Q. Have you ever owned Twitter stock?	
3	A. No. Certainly indirectly through	
4	mutual funds and things, but not directly.	
5	Q. If you would turn to the next page,	
6	which is Appendix C to your report.	
7	A. Okay.	
8	Q. This appendix is titled, "Materials	
9	Considered," and it's a nine-page list of pleadings,	
10	academic articles, public information, and documents	
11	produced in the litigation; correct?	
12	A. Yes, lots of different things here.	
13	Q. Did you read all of the materials that	
14	are on this list?	
15	A. I read many of them, I would say most	
16	of them, but not each and every one.	
17	Q. Do you know which ones you did read	
18	and which ones you didn't read?	
19	A. Not specifically. I mean, the ones	
20	a number of the ones that I wouldn't have read in	
21	detail would have been some of the SEC filings,	
22	which are more for data collection purposes and	
23	somewhat repetitive in terms of what they do.	
24	Q. Did you review all of the documents	
25	identified as Bates stamped documents?	

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1 I wouldn't be able to say for sure. 2. There's a lot here and there's not any description of what they are, but certainly a lot of them. 3 How did you select the documents then 4 Q. to be included in this list? 5 6 Α. Well, it would have been an iterative 7 process over the time I wrote -- I wrote the report 8 and was drafting the report. So some of this would 9 have been materials that I brought forward, academic 10 literature that I was aware of or discovered through doing some research. Some of it would have been 11 documents provided by counsel that would be the 12 13 Bates stamped documents, obviously, depositions and 14 other sorts of things. And some of it would have 15 been collected at my direction by Analysis Group, 16 some of the SEC filings and those sorts of things. 17 So that's true of all the documents on 0. 18 the list, not just the Bates stamped documents? 19 What is true of the --Α. That it was an iterative process, some 20 Q. 21 of the documents identified by you, others 22 identified by counsel, others identified by Analysis 23 Group? I mean, obviously, I wouldn't 24 Α. Yes. 25 have had any of the documents that are Bates stamped

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation		
1	on my own, but the documents that are publicly		
2	available, certainly some of those I was aware of.		
3	Some of them I did my own research. Some of them I		
4	directed Analysis Group to do various research. So		
5	we pulled together these documents over time.		
6	Q. Okay. Did you ask to see documents on		
7	particular topics?		
8	A. Documents what kind of documents?		
9	Q. You said that some documents were		
10	provided by counsel and some were collected by		
11	Analysis Group at your direction; is that correct?		
12	A. That's correct.		
13	Q. And so did you ask to see documents on		
14	particular topics?		
15	A. I would have, yes.		
16	Q. What topics?		
17	A. Well, it would have been topics		
18	related to trading issues, related to corporate		
19	policies, related to depositions and discussion of		
20	the trades by various individuals, internal		
21	discussions by e-mails with respect to trades by		
22	certain individuals. Those are examples.		
23	Q. Did you yourself have access to any		
24	kind of database or repository of documents?		

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Not of the private -- the company's

25

A.

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	documents. I certainly have access to SEC filings
2	and things like that.
3	Q. Okay. But as far as documents
4	produced in the litigation, you were not running
5	your own searches through a document repository?
6	A. I was not.
7	Q. If you'll look at the list of Bates
8	stamped documents, I notice there are roughly 250
9	Bates stamped documents in this list; correct?
10	A. Correct.
11	Q. You cited approximately ten of those
12	in your report.
13	Were the remaining documents
14	irrelevant to your analysis?
15	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
16	THE WITNESS: I don't recall what's in
17	those remaining documents. They would be
18	documents that I reviewed, but did not need
19	to rely on when writing my report.
20	BY MS. CONN:
21	Q. Is there any information you
22	considered in preparing your report that is not on
23	this list?
24	A. Certainly my background and
25	experience, I mean, broadly wouldn't be captured in

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	a document, but nothing that I can think of offhand.
2	Q. Did you have any conversations or
3	correspondence directly with Mr. Costolo?
4	A. I did not.
5	Q. Did you have any conversations or
6	correspondence directly with Mr. Noto?
7	A. No.
8	Q. In the course of preparing your
9	report, did you have any conversations with any
10	current or former Twitter employee?
11	A. No.
12	Q. Did you ask for information about
13	Mr. Costolo's personal withdraw that.
14	Did you ask for information about
15	Mr. Costolo's compensation package?
16	A. I mean, most of the compensation
17	package information I can see from SEC filings. I
18	can't recall whether I asked for anything
19	supplemental to what I can see in the SEC filings.
20	There may have been.
21	Q. Same question as to Mr. Noto's
22	compensation package.
23	A. Same answer for Mr. Noto.
24	Q. Did you ask to see any of
25	Mr. Costolo's personal financial records?

	Wayne Gua	у	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1		A.	I can't recall whether I did or not.
2		Q.	Would that be documented somewhere if
3	you ha	d?	
4		A.	I don't think so. It probably would
5	have b	een thr	ough a phone call.
6		Q.	Did you ask to see any of Mr. Noto's
7	person	al fina	ncial records?
8		A.	I don't recall.
9		Q.	Now, you are billing for your time in
10	this m	atter a	t a rate of \$925 an hour; is that
11	right?		
12		A.	That's correct.
13		Q.	How many hours have you spent to date
14	on thi	s matte	r?
15		Α.	I don't know precisely, but somewhere
16	around	maybe	120 or so.
17		Q.	How long did you spend preparing for
18	today'	s depos	ition?
19			MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
20			THE WITNESS: Oh, maybe 30 hours,
21		someth	ing like that.
22	BY MS.	CONN:	
23		Q.	In addition to aside from preparing
24	for to	day's d	eposition, have you done any additional
25	work o	n this	matter since you submitted your report,

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	which is Hend	erson 2?
2	Α.	Any additional work?
3	Q.	On this matter.
4	Α.	What do you mean by "additional work"?
5	Q.	Have you been asked to prepare any
6	additional ma	terials? Have you reviewed any
7	additional do	cuments? Have you
8	Α.	Nothing specific comes to mind, no.
9	Q.	If you could turn to paragraph 7 of
10	your report.	
11		You indicate here that you were
12	assisted in t	his matter by staff at Analysis Group,
13	and you've me	ntioned them in your testimony already
14	today.	
15		Who or who or what is Analysis
16	Group?	
17	Α.	Analysis Group is a litigation support
18	firm. They m	ay do other things, but that's the
19	nature in whi	ch I know them.
20	Q.	Have you previously worked on other
21	legal matters	through Analysis Group?
22	Α.	I have.
23		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
24	BY MS. CONN:	
25	Q.	I'm sorry. Was that yes?

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	A. Yes, I have.
2	Q. Who at Analysis Group was helping with
3	your report?
4	A. There are a team of individuals that
5	do. Two people I've had the most interaction with
6	are a woman named Ran Wei and David Glick.
7	Q. Can you withdraw that.
8	Can you describe Ms. Wei's
9	qualifications?
10	A. Yes. She actually has a Ph.D. from
11	The Wharton School and would have graduated during
12	my time there. I can't recall how well I knew her
13	when she was a Ph.D. student, but she has a Ph.D. in
14	insurance and risk management, I think.
15	Q. Was she a student of yours?
16	A. No.
17	Q. And what about Mr. Glick; what are his
18	qualifications?
19	A. I don't know all of his background.
20	He has a Ph.D. in economics. It's from one of the
21	Ivy League institutions. I think maybe from Brown,
22	but I'm not a hundred percent sure on that.
23	Q. So when you say that a team of people
24	were assisting you from Analysis Group, were there
25	others besides Ms. Wei and Mr. Glick?

Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation **Wayne Guay** 1 Yes, they would have had other Α. 2. assistants that would have been collecting data and 3 doing things that they would have been directing, 4 but that I didn't have much direct contact with. 5 So other than Ms. Wei and Mr. Glick, 0. 6 you don't know the qualifications of anyone at 7 Analysis Group who was assisting with your report; 8 is that fair to say? 9 I don't know their specific Α. 10 backgrounds, no. 11 And as far as communicating directly Q. 12 with Analysis Group in the course of preparing your 13 report, was that strictly with Ms. Wei and 14 Mr. Glick? 15 Say that again. Α. I'm sorry. 16 As far as communicating directly with Q. 17 Analysis Group, was that strictly with Ms. Guay --18 sorry -- Wei or Mr. Glick? It wouldn't have been strictly. 19 Α. 2.0

- A. It wouldn't have been strictly. There would have been other people at Analysis Group on certain phone calls from time to time that would have chimed in if they had been collecting certain data or doing certain types of analyses.
 - Q. But you don't know their names?
- A. I can't recall them, no.

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	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q. How	many hours has Analysis Group
2	billed in connect	ion with your report in this
3	matter?	
4	A. I d	on't know.
5	Q. Do	you know the total dollar amount
6	Analysis Group ha	s billed in connection with your
7	report?	
8	A. No.	
9	Q. Do	you get any portion of their
10	compensation?	
11	A. I d	o not.
12	Q. Do	you know who pays Analysis Group?
13	A. I d	on't know their compensation
14	arrangement, no.	
15	Q. It	isn't you that's paying them; is
16	that right?	
17	A. No,	that's certainly correct.
18	Q. Do	you have any kind of do you
19	receive any kind	of compensation from Analysis
20	Group?	
21	A. No	well, I mean let me just
22	clarify. My invo	ices go through Analysis Group and
23	then Analysis Gro	up I believe they send my
24	invoice on to the	law firm or Twitter. And then
25	when I get whe	n I get payment for my invoices, it

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	comes via Analysis Group,	but that's just a I
2	think an expediency issue	to get me compensated in a

- Q. Okay. If we could turn to paragraph 6 of your report, Henderson 2.
- 6 A. Okay.

timely manner.

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Q. Paragraph 6 says, "I have been asked by counsel for defendants to respond to Professor Henderson's opinions and evaluate whether or not the trading behavior of Mr. Costolo and Mr. Noto, as well as other Twitter executives, during the class period is inconsistent with an intent to deceive investors or improperly profit off of material non-public information."

Do you see that?

- 16 A. I do, yes.
- Q. Is that a complete summary of your assignment in this case?
- 19 A. Yes. It's a complete summary of it, 20 yes.
 - Q. When you mention here "other Twitter executives," who exactly are you referring to?
 - A. Well, Professor Henderson, in his report, refers to other Twitter executives and does some analysis of other Twitter executives, including

Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Williams and other executives, and 1 2. Mr. Bain, and there are several others. And when you write here "whether or 3 Q. not the trading behavior is inconsistent with an 4 5 intent to deceive investors or improperly profit off 6 of material non-public information," is there a 7 difference in your mind between those two? 8 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form. 9 THE WITNESS: "Between those two" 10 being? BY MS. CONN: 11 12 Q. Sure. Let me make it more clear. 13 Is there a difference in your mind 14 between an intent to deceive and improperly profiting off of material non-public information? 15 16 Α. Well, they are -- they're potentially two different things. I mean, they're typically 17 related, but they're two similar different things. 18 In your mind, does an intent to 19 Q. 20 deceive require that the person personally profit from their behavior? 21 22 Well, as a matter of financial Α. 23 economics and sort of my understanding of executive

incentives, I mean, typically executives, if they're

going to engage in behavior that deceives investors,

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	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	there's some	benefit that they expect to receive
2	from it.	
3	Q.	Is that benefit financial?
4	A.	Typically it is, yes.
5	Q.	Turning ahead to Section III of your
6	report, start	ing at paragraph 8
7	Α.	Okay.
8	Q.	does this section summarize all of
9	your opinions	in this case?
10		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
11		THE WITNESS: It is a summary of my
12	opinio	ns, yes.
13	BY MS. CONN:	
14	Q.	Okay. Do you plan to offer any
15	opinions in t	his case other than those set forth in
16	Section III o	f your report?
17	Α.	I
18		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
19		THE WITNESS: I haven't been asked to
20	at thi	s time, no.
21	BY MS. CONN:	
22	Q.	Paragraph 7 you have reserved the
23	right to upda	te sorry. Yes you reserve the
24	right to upda	te your opinions if additional relevant
25	information b	ecomes available; correct?

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Α.	Correct.
2	Q.	Do any of your opinions require
3	updating as yo	ou sit here today?
4	A.	No.
5	Q.	In reaching your opinions as stated in
6	paragraph 8 o	f Henderson 2, were you asked to make
7	any assumption	ns?
8	Α.	Well, I've certainly stated in the
9	report any ass	sumptions that I would have made.
10	You're asking	whether I was asked by counsel to make
11	certain assum	ptions?
12	Q.	Correct.
13	Α.	Not that I can recall.
14	Q.	And then in paragraph 8, you state
15	that "the trac	ding behaviors of Mr. Costolo, Mr. Noto
16	and other Twi	tter executivesare consistent with
17	and reflective	e of economically rational trading
18	behaviors of	executives in newly public companies
19	based on diver	rsification, liquidity and signaling
20	reasons."	
21		Do you see that?
22	Α.	I do, yes.
23	Q.	Can you define "diversification" for
24	me, as you've	used the term here.
25	Α.	Yes. So broadly speaking, in layman's
	I .	

Wayne Guay

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In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

- 1 terms, not having all of your eggs in one basket. 2. So there's a large literature in financial economics 3 on the benefits of having multiple assets in your 4 portfolio that are not all perfectly correlated with 5 each other. And that's generally what I'm talking 6 about here. 7 Q. Could you define for me "liquidity" as 8 you've used it here. 9 Yes. So generally speaking, liquidity Α. 10 would be having assets that would allow you to 11 consume other things or spend money in a fairly 12 timely manner. So more liquid assets would be 13 assets like cash and liquid securities that would be 14 relatively easy to sell and use for consumption or 15 other purposes. 16 And then "signaling reasons," what do Q.
 - you mean by that term?
 - Yes. So executives' trading behavior Α. is publicly observed by investors within two business days of those trades. So executives recognize that their trades will be observed by people outside the firm. And there's a fair bit of empirical evidence that that trading behavior can signal information to investors.
 - And then would you define, please, the Q.

Wayne Guay

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

colm you ve about neter continued the factorial	term	you've	used	here,	"economically	rational.
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- A. Yes, so economically rational would be based on a large literature in financial economics and personal financial planning for the types of motivations and the types of reasons why executives might want to sell stock over time, recognizing the large portion of their compensation comes in the form of equity and recognizing there will be these various incentives from diversification, liquidity and signaling to sell stock or to trade in the company's stock.
- Q. Is "economically rational" a term of art?
- A. I wouldn't call it a term of art. I would say it doesn't have a specific definition, but it's certainly a term that's used a lot in economics, finance and accounting research.
- Q. Does it mean that the executive has profited financially from a certain trading behavior?
- A. "Economically rational" is broader than that, so it's broader than just profiting off of certain behavior. It's certain behaviors that will make -- broadly speaking, make the executive better off.

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation Wayne Guay 1 Is it always self-interested? Q. 2. Objection to form. MR. YOUNGWOOD: THE WITNESS: Certainly in the context 3 4 I'm using it here, it is, but others may have different definitions for that. 5 6 BY MS. CONN: 7 0. So you've told me that economically rational behavior is behavior that makes the 8 9 executive better off, but doesn't have a specific 10 definition. 11 Α. Well, it certainly depends on the 12 context. So "economically rational" can apply to a 13 wide array of topics. It's not a term that's used 14 specifically for executive trading behavior. It's 15 used to describe all sorts of actions that are taken 16 by not only executives, but individuals and all types of people. So it's a very, very, very broad 17 18 term. Nearly anything could fit in that 19 Q. definition; is that what you're saying? 20 21 Α. No, that is not what I'm saying. I'm 22 saying that it applies to a lot of decisions that 23 individuals make in all sorts of settings. Is it subjective? 24 0. 25 It has -- it has a lot of economic Α.

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In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	structure, but it doesn't have a precise definition
2	in part because it depends on the context.
3	Q. When you say that the trading
4	behaviors of the defendants "are consistent with and
5	reflective of economically rational trading
6	behaviors," are you using "economically rational" as
7	non-fraudulent to mean non-fraudulent?
8	A. In the context that I'm using it,
9	it's it's I'm using it as, yes, not being
10	fraudulent.
11	Q. Do you believe it's possible for a
12	person with fraudulent intent to behave in an
13	economically irrational manner?
14	A. I'm going to need that one back again.
15	Q. Do you believe it's possible for a
16	person with fraudulent intent to behave in an
17	economically irrational manner?
18	A. With fraudulent intent to behave in an
19	economically irrational behavior. I mean, anybody
20	can behave in an economically irrational behavior,
21	but, again, it depends on the context. So certainly
22	anything is possible.
23	Q. Would you agree that whether a
24	person's trading behavior is economically rational
25	is not dispositive on the issue of what their intent

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	is?
2	A. Well yeah, so the point that I'm
3	making here is, in the context of economically
4	rational, that the behavior that I observe is
5	consistent with what I would expect people to be
6	doing in the absence of any fraudulent activity.
7	Q. Are you, in fact, opining on what
8	Mr. Costolo's intent was at any particular point in
9	time?
10	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
11	THE WITNESS: I don't know
12	Mr. Costolo's state of mind, no.
13	BY MS. CONN:
14	Q. Are you, in fact, opining on
15	Mr. Noto's state of mind at any particular point in
16	time?
17	A. No.
18	Q. You say here that the trading
19	behaviors of Mr. Costolo and Mr. Noto and other
20	Twitter executives "cannot be used to support an
21	allegation of an intent to defraud."
22	Do you see that?
23	A. I do.
24	Q. Are you opining on the relevance of
25	this evidence?

Wayne Guay

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	A. Well, I'm not exactly sure what you
2	mean by "relevance," but the to sort of reiterate
3	the point I made a few minutes ago, that because
4	their behavior is consistent with what I would
5	expect these executives to be doing in the absence
6	of the allegations to defraud, I don't see how one
7	would then be able to use it in and of itself to
8	support an allegation to defraud.
9	Q. The trading so if I understand your
10	testimony, the trading behavior standing alone is,
11	in your opinion, not evidence of a fraudulent
12	intent?
13	A. Well, again, so my view is that it's
14	consistent with what I would expect to observe in a
15	world where there was no intent to defraud. And so
16	in and of itself, I don't see how it can be used as
17	evidence in support of an intent to defraud.
18	Q. Is withdraw that.
19	You are not withdraw that.
20	Are you offering an opinion that
21	defendants did not act with an intent to defraud?
22	A. No, I can't offer that opinion. I
23	didn't I didn't no.
24	Q. And are you are you offering an
25	opinion as to the inference the jury should draw

Wayne Guay

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	from the defendants' trading behavior?
2	A. I mean, I'm certainly not telling the
3	jury what inference to draw. I mean, I'm providing
4	some, I think, context in which to make decisions,
5	but I can't tell the jury what to decide.
6	Q. Is it possible for someone with a
7	fraudulent intent to also be acting in an
8	economically rational manner?
9	A. Is it possible? I mean, anything's
10	possible.
11	Q. So someone with a fraudulent intent
12	can behave in an economically rational manner;
13	correct?
14	A. I mean, it would depend on the
15	context. It would depend on what the cost and
16	benefits are of the different behaviors. I mean,
17	I'd have to put it in context.
18	Q. Well, if I understand what your
19	testimony is, fraudulent a fraudulent someone
20	acting with fraudulent intent is not always acting
21	in an economically rational manner.
22	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
23	
	THE WITNESS: Are they always acting
24	THE WITNESS: Are they always acting in an economically rational manner? I mean,

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1		could certainly come up with a scenario where
2		an intent to defraud was not economically
3		rational.
4	BY MS.	CONN:
5		Q. And when this matter when this
6	matter	proceeds to trial, who do you understand will
7	decide	whether or not the defendants acted with
8	fraudul	lent intent?
9		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
10		THE WITNESS: I would assume the
11		court, the judge and the jury.
12		MS. CONN: It's been a little less
13		than an hour, but why don't we take a break
14		because I'm about to get into the detail of
15		his opinions.
16		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Okay.
17		THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now
18		is 9:32 a.m. and we're off the record.
19		(Recess from the record.)
20		THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now
21		is 9:45 a.m. We're back on the record.
22	BY MS.	CONN:
23		Q. Welcome back, Professor Guay. You
24	underst	and you're still under oath?
25		A. Yes.

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q. Okay. So we were discussing the
2	summary of opinions at paragraph 8 of your report,
3	which is Exhibit Henderson 2. Could you turn back
4	to that paragraph, please.
5	A. Sure.
6	Q. In the first bullet point here, you
7	write that "The observed timing and magnitude of
8	Mr. Costolo's transactions are consistent with
9	commonly observed patterns of executives in newly
10	public companies trading with the goal of
11	diversification and/or seeking to divest large and
12	concentrated portfolio holdings that have
13	accumulated as a result of pre-IPO equity
14	compensation or large onetime equity grants."
15	Do you see that?
16	A. I do.
17	Q. Is this an opinion that you intend to
18	offer at trial?
19	A. If I'm asked to offer it, I would.
20	Q. And which transactions are you
21	referring to here?
22	A. Mr. Costolo's transactions between the
23	time of Twitter's IPO and the time of his retirement
24	or yeah, his stepping down as CEO.

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Q.

Did you make any determination one way

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1 or the other whether those sales were actually for 2 diversification purposes? 3 What do you mean by "determination"? Α. Well, I think you told me that you 4 Q. 5 didn't actually review his financial records; is 6 that right? 7 I don't have his personal financial I can see a fair bit of his financial 8 9 information based on public documents. 10 So do you know whether or not those 11 trades were actually for purposes of 12 diversification? 13 Α. Well, unless he sold the stock and 14 immediately bought Twitter stock again, they were 15 for diversification. Certainly they diversified his 16 portfolio, that I can say. 17 0. In the second bullet point, you write, 18 "Mr. Costolo's stock sales in the months prior to the class period were not 'extraordinary' and did 19 not eliminate his incentive to sell more vested 20 21 shares during the class period. This is confirmed 22 by my analysis of Mr. Costolo's transactions 23 relative to transactions of CEOs of comparable firms." 24 25 Do you see that?

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1	Α.	I do.
2	Q.	Is this an opinion you intend to offer
3	at trial?	
4	Α.	If I'm asked to offer it, I would.
5	Q.	Are you referring here to
6	Mr. Costolo's	sale of over \$32 million worth of
7	Twitter stock	?
8	Α.	His stock sales in the month prior to
9	the class per	iod, yeah. I don't recall the precise
10	dollar amount	, but that's roughly correct.
11	Q.	Okay. Is it your understanding that
12	Professor Hen	derson has opined Mr. Costolo had no
13	incentive to	sell in the months prior to the class
14	period?	
15	Α.	Is it can I have that back again.
16	Q.	Sure.
17		MS. CONN: Would you read that back.
18		(Record read.)
19		THE WITNESS: Had no incentive to sell
20	in the	months prior to the class period. I
21	think	Professor Henderson, if I remember his
22	report	correctly, opines that Mr. Costolo
23	would	have some incentive to sell prior to
24	the cl	ass period.
25		

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1	BY MS.	CONN:
2		Q. Is an incentive to sell different than
3	a need	to sell?
4		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
5		THE WITNESS: I'm not sure exactly
6		what you mean by "a need to sell." I mean,
7		is it an emergency or I'm not sure what
8		you mean by "need."
9	BY MS.	CONN:
10		Q. Well, let me ask it this way: Did you
11	make a	ny determination whether or not \$32 million
12	was su	fficient to fund Mr. Costolo's consumption for
13	a six-	month period?
14		A. I do not know that, no.
15		Q. You also say here that you arrived at
16	that co	onclusion based on a comparison of the trading
17	of CEO	s of comparable firms to Mr. Costolo's
18	trading	g; correct?
19		A. Correct.
20		Q. And is that analysis or comparison
21	someth	ing you intend to present at trial?
22		A. If I'm asked to, I would.
23		Q. In the third bullet point, you say,
24	"Profe	ssor Henderson's characterization of the stock

sales of 'other Twitter insiders' as 'extraordinary'

25

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1	is misleading."
2	Do you see that?
3	A. I do.
4	Q. Is that an opinion you intend to offer
5	at trial?
6	A. If I'm asked to offer it, I would.
7	Q. And, again, who are the "other Twitter
8	insiders" that you're referring to here?
9	A. Well, this is Professor Henderson's
10	term. And I think it's a little bit confounded in
11	the sense that that the "other Twitter" I
12	mean, I think what he's talking about is a broader
13	group of Twitter executives than Mr. Costolo and
14	Mr. Noto and some of the other ones that he talked
15	about in his report.
16	But as I recall, he actually includes
17	the trades of those executives in with his
18	"otherinsiders," so I'm not sure it's strictly
19	"otherinsiders" "Twitter insiders," but I
20	think that's what he means by that.
21	Q. Okay. It's your understanding that
22	that's the aggregate sold by Twitter employees
23	during that period; is that
24	A. Yes, I think if the "other" term if
25	the "other" word wasn't in there, it would be a more

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1 accurate description. 2 Okay. Do you disagree that, in 0. aggregate, Twitter insiders sold \$450 million in 3 stock during the time frame Professor Henderson was 4 5 looking at? 6 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form. 7 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure what time 8 frame -- are you talking -- what time frame 9 are you referring to there? 10 BY MS. CONN: 11 Well, do you disagree with the numbers 0. 12 that Professor Henderson reported for aggregate 13 insider sales? 14 Yes, so I -- my understanding -- I Α. 15 think I understand that -- the database he used to get those numbers, and I haven't independently 16 verified whether those numbers are correct or not. 17 18 You don't know one way or the other? 0. 19 Α. I have not analyzed -- my understanding -- my recollection is that we tried to 2.0 21 verify his numbers using his database, but that we 22 didn't try to independently recreate those numbers 23 based on SEC filings. 24 0. When you say "his database," what are 25 you referring to?

Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation Wayne Guay 1 I believe, if I remember correctly, Α. 2. that either in Professor Henderson's report or his 3 backup support, he indicates where he gets those 4 trades. So I don't think he's going out and collecting all the Form 4s or all those executives 5 6 for months and months. I think he's using a 7 database -- or a website, if I remember correctly, that summarizes sales for all kinds of companies. 8 9 The fourth bullet point here in 0. 10 paragraph 8 is that the cancellation of Rule 10b5-1 11 plans by Twitter executives "was not 'suspicious'." 12 Is that an opinion you intend to offer 13 at trial? 14 Α. If I'm asked to offer it, I would. 15 And what do you mean by "suspicious"? 0. Well, that is Professor -- I think 16 Α. Professor Henderson's term, "suspicious." So he had 17 18 various parts of his report where he referred to, I think, if I remember correctly, any cancellation of 19 a Rule 10b-5 trading plan is inherently suspicious, 20 21 and I'm responding to that opinion. 22

Are you using the word "suspicious" Q. the same way Professor Henderson used it?

23

25

24 Α. I'm not sure exactly how he's used it, but, I mean -- I quess broadly, yes. Yes, I think

Wa	vne	Guay
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1	broadly we're probably using it in the same way.
2	Q. Okay. So I'll ask you again.
3	In what way are you using that term?
4	A. So this would be, again, I think
5	related to the earlier opinions we've talked about
6	where the cancellation of this the 10b5-1 trading
7	plans by the Twitter executives during the class
8	period, at least in my opinion, is consistent with
9	what I would expect executives to do from a in
LO	this sense, in this signaling respect, was
L1	consistent with what I would expect them to do given
L2	the situation at the time and, therefore, the 10b5-1
L3	plan cancellation is not inherently suspicious.
L 4	Q. Is whether or not the cancellations
L5	were suspicious something that is context-dependent?
L6	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
L7	THE WITNESS: Whether this is a
L8	general statement outside hypothetical
L9	outside outside of this matter or
20	BY MS. CONN:
21	Q. Well, you said it was what you
22	expected the executives to do given the situation at
23	the time. So I'm just asking you you testified
24	that it was consistent with what you would have
25	expected the executives to do "given the situation

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1	at the time."
2	So I'm just asking you, does that mean
3	it depends on the context?
4	A. It can, yes.
5	Q. And did it depend on the context in
6	your for purposes of your opinion here?
7	A. Yes. Well, based on my understanding
8	of the situation in terms of and I get into this
9	in my report, but the media scrutiny and the
10	situation with these executives and their concerns
11	about the perception of their trades from from
12	investors, so those are context-specific things that
13	I thought about when drawing this opinion.
14	Q. In other words, you wanted more
15	information about what was behind the cancellations?
16	A. Beyond just knowing they canceled
17	plans?
18	Q. Correct.
19	A. Yes, I investigated other things.
20	Q. Okay. You also say that the
21	cancellations were consistent with "Twitter
22	executives being cognizant, and concerned with, how
23	their actions were perceived by the public."
24	Do you see that?
25	A. I do.

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1	Q. And is that an opinion you intend to
2	offer at trial?
3	A. If I'm asked to, I would.
4	Q. Do you intend to offer the opinion
5	that that is actually what sorry. Withdraw that.
6	Do you intend to offer an opinion
7	about whether Twitter executives were, in fact,
8	cognizant of, and concerned with, how their actions
9	were perceived by the public?
10	A. Well, I mean, certainly there are
11	documents I read that indicated that they seemed to
12	be cognizant of this, but what was actually their
13	state of mind in making this decision, I don't know
14	that.
15	Q. Okay. You agree that you wouldn't be
16	able to offer an opinion on that; is that right?
17	A. "On that" being?
18	Q. Their state of mind.
19	A. Yes, I would not do that.
20	Q. You also write here that defendants
21	wanted to "maximize shareholder value by
22	demonstrating to the public that they believed in
23	the long-term value of the company."
24	Is that an opinion you intend to offer
25	at trial?

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	A. Well, I think it was I think you
2	maybe you added a few words there that I don't
3	use here. You said the executives "wanted to
4	maximize shareholder value."
5	What I say here is it's consistent
6	with that.
7	Q. Consistent with the desire to maximize
8	shareholder value; is that fair?
9	A. Correct.
10	Q. Okay. Is that an opinion you intend
11	to offer at trial?
12	A. If I'm asked to, I would.
13	Q. And as before, you wouldn't be able to
14	tell the jury that that, in fact, was in any
15	particular defendant's mind at the time; is that
16	right?
17	A. Correct.
18	Q. The fifth bullet point, you write that
19	"Mr. Costolo and Mr. Noto engaged in trading
20	behavior during the class period that is
21	inconsistent with plaintiffs' allegations that they
22	used allegedly material non-public information to
23	their benefit."
24	Do you see that?
25	A. I do.

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q.	Is that an opinion you intend to offer
2	at trial?	
3	Α.	If I'm asked to, I would.
4	Q.	When you say "benefit," do you mean
5	personal fina	ncial benefit?
6	Α.	In this context, that's what I'm
7	referring to.	
8	Q.	Have you read the complaint in this
9	action?	
10	Α.	I have, yes.
11	Q.	Could you tell me where in the
12	complaint you	found allegations that defendants used
13	material non-	public information to their financial
14	benefit?	
15	Α.	Okay. So let's be clear. When I'm
16	talking about	the "trading behavior," I'm talking
17	about the trade	ding behavior and the financial benefit
18	from that. I	'm not referring to the plaintiffs'
19	allegations w	ith that respect.
20		So when I'm talking about that the
21	trading behav	ior being to their financial detriment
22	during bas	ed if the plaintiffs' allegations
23	are correct.	So that's what I'm saying here.
24	Q.	Okay. You've written here that the
25	trading behav	ior is "inconsistent with plaintiffs'

Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation 1 allegations that they used allegedly material 2 non-public information to their benefit." 3 Do you see that? Α. Correct. So let me -- maybe I should 4 5 correct that prior statement. "To their benefit," in this analysis, I'm talking about financial 6 7 benefit. If the plaintiffs are talking about some other kind of benefit, then that wasn't clear to me. 8 9 Is it your understanding, though, that 0. 10 the plaintiffs have alleged that defendants used 11 material non-public information to their benefit? 12 I mean, I don't know the plaintiffs' Α. 13 state of mind either, but in these cases, generally, 14 when I've been involved, there has been some benefit 15 that the plaintiffs have alleged that the executives received from the behavior. 16 17 0. But you've read the complaint; 18 correct? 19 I have, yes. Α. 20 Q. So you know what the allegations are. 21 I do, yes. Α. 22 That doesn't require you to be inside Q.

- plaintiffs' state of mind; correct?
- A. Well, if the plaintiffs -- well, yeah,
 if the plaintiffs are referring to something other

23

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1	than some if they're referring to some kind of a
2	benefit with which I'm not familiar, then I then
3	I'm not sure what that is.
4	Q. Is it your opinion that Mr. Costolo's
5	trading behavior is inconsistent with an allegation
6	of scienter?
7	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
8	THE WITNESS: I mean, we talked about
9	scienter earlier. I'm not an attorney, so
10	I'm an economist, so my opinions relate to
11	economic behavior and economic incentives.
12	BY MS. CONN:
13	Q. Okay. I think you told me before that
14	you're using "economically rational" and
15	"non-fraudulent" as equivalent terms in your report;
16	true?
17	A. Say that again.
18	Q. I said I think you testified already
19	that you're using "economically rational" and
20	"non-fraudulent" equivalently in your report?
21	A. That's correct, yes. For my purposes,
22	yes.
23	Q. And your opinion is that Mr. Costolo's
24	trading behavior was economically rational; is that

fair?

25

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1 It's consistent with what I would Α. 2. expect someone that's economically rational to do. And your opinion is that Mr. Noto's 3 Q. trading behavior was consistent with what you would 4 expect of an economically rational actor; is that 5 6 right? 7 Α. Well, Mr. Costolo's behavior I analyzed over a long period of time and lots of 8 9 different trading. Mr. Noto's trading was just at a 10 particular point in time. It was a purchase of 11 sales during the -- during the class period. 12 And I point out in my report two 13 different things. I point out in my report how one 14 might interpret Mr. Noto's trading behavior in a 15 world where the plaintiffs' allegations were not 16 correct and how one might interpret his trading behavior in a world where the plaintiffs' 17 18 allegations are correct. 19 Is it your understanding that to Q. demonstrate scienter, plaintiffs must show that a 20 defendant personally benefited from the alleged 21 fraud? 22 23 I don't know the answer to that. Α. 24 Q. Because you're not an attorney; is 25 that right?

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1	A. Well, among other reasons, but, yeah,
2	I just don't know I don't know those legal
3	issues.
4	Q. So do you have any withdraw that.
5	Is it your understanding that to
6	demonstrate scienter, as that term is used in the
7	federal securities laws, plaintiffs are required to
8	show that defendants had a motive to commit the
9	fraud?
10	A. I mean, my understanding of those
11	issues are at a general level. They're not at a
12	specific legal level.
13	Q. What is your general understanding,
14	sir?
15	A. About the what the plaintiffs are
16	required to do? I mean, from my general experience,
17	the plaintiffs are part of these complaints is
18	generally to show that the executives had some
19	motive to engage in the behavior.
20	Q. Do you know whether the court before
21	whom this matter is pending has opined on whether
22	plaintiffs are required to show the defendants had a
23	motive to commit fraud?
24	A. I don't recall.
25	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection.

	Wayne Gua	y	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	BY MS.	CONN:	
2		Q.	You've read the court's order and the
3	motion	to di	smiss; correct?
4		A.	I believe I have, yes.
5		Q.	The sixth bullet here is "Professor
6	Hender	son's	'seven hallmarks of Rule 10b5-1 plans'
7	are in	vented	by him and are arbitrary, unnecessary
8	condit	ions fo	or Rule 10b5-1 plans, and do not appear
9	to be	based o	on scientific criteria or empirical
10	resear	ch."	
11			Do you see that?
12		A.	I do.
13		Q.	Is that an opinion you intend to offer
14	at tri	al?	
15		A.	If I'm asked to, I would.
16		Q.	Has any court ever agreed with you on
17	that i	ssue?	
18			MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
19			THE WITNESS: Have they agreed with me
20		that 1	Professor Henderson's hallmarks are
21		inven	ted by him?
22	BY MS.	CONN:	
23		Q.	And that they are arbitrary and
24	unnece	ssary (conditions for a Rule 10b5-1 plan.
25		A.	Has any court agreed with me? Not

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	that I'm awar	e of.
2	Q.	Has any court ever disagreed with you?
3	Α.	Not that I'm aware of.
4	Q.	So do these six bullet points
5	represent the	opinions you are prepared to offer at
6	trial?	
7	Α.	Does it represent
8	Q.	The opinions you are prepared to offer
9	at trial.	
10	Α.	It's a summary of those opinions, yes.
11	Q.	Do you intend to offer an opinion at
12	trial as to w	hether defendants are liable for
13	securities fr	aud?
14	Α.	No.
15	Q.	Do you intend to offer an opinion
16	about at t	rial about Mr. Costolo's subjective
17	state of mind	!?
18	Α.	No.
19	Q.	Do you intend to offer an opinion at
20	trial about M	r. Noto's subjective state of mind?
21	Α.	No.
22	Q.	You don't know what the actual mental
23	state of eith	er defendant was; correct?
24	Α.	Correct.
25	Q.	I'm sorry.

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1		Either individual defendant.
2	Α.	Correct.
3	Q.	Do you intend to offer an opinion as
4	to Mr. Costol	o's credibility at trial?
5	А.	No.
6	Q.	Do you intend to offer an opinion as
7	to Mr. Noto's	credibility at trial?
8	Α.	No.
9	Q.	Do you intend to offer an opinion as
10	to whether de	fendants' statements made during the
11	class periods	were false or misleading?
12	Α.	No.
13	Q.	Do you intend to offer an opinion at
14	trial as to w	hether defendants' statements made
15	during the cl	ass period were material?
16	Α.	No.
17	Q.	Do you intend to offer an opinion at
18	trial as to c	ausation?
19	Α.	Causation of what?
20	Q.	Any injury or loss
21		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
22	BY MS. CONN:	
23	Q.	to plaintiffs.
24	Α.	No.
25	Q.	Do you intend to offer an opinion at

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	trial as to d	amages?
2	Α.	No.
3	Q.	You have submitted a report in
4	rebuttal to P	rofessor Henderson; correct?
5	Α.	I have.
6	Q.	Do you plan to offer a rebuttal to any
7	opinions stat	ed by plaintiffs' other experts?
8	Α.	No.
9	Q.	Have you read the opinions of
10	defendants' o	ther experts in this matter?
11	Α.	I don't believe so, no.
12	Q.	If I give you the names, will that
13	refresh your	recollection?
14	Α.	It may.
15	Q.	Have you read Professor Gompers'
16	report in thi	s matter?
17	Α.	No.
18	Q.	Dr. Madansky's?
19	Α.	No.
20	Q.	Mr. Dirk's?
21	Α.	No.
22	Q.	Mr. Coates'?
23	Α.	No.
24	Q.	Dr. Fader?
25	Α.	No.

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1	Q. Did you rely on any of defendants'
2	other experts in forming your opinions in this
3	matter?
4	A. No.
5	Q. All right. Let's turn, please, to
6	paragraph 20 of your report. Here in paragraph 20
7	you write, "Empirical evidence indicates that large
8	equity positions can create incentives for
9	executives to reduce firm risk in ad hoc ways and to
10	shy away from risky strategies and decisions that
11	would enhance firm value."
12	Do you see that?
13	A. I do.
14	Q. Can you explain what you mean by that
15	statement.
16	A. Yes. So providing executives with
17	equity compensation is a widely considered to be
18	a sound corporate governance practice and
19	compensation practices. And the reason is to try to
20	tie the executives' wealth to shareholder value.
21	And you can have equity incentives
22	that are too low or too high. So if they're too
23	low, the executive might not internalize the
24	shareholders' interest enough; and if they're too
25	high, the executives can become overly risk-averse,

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1	again for this diversification reason that they have
2	all of their eggs in one basket and might behave in
3	ways that are, again, counter to shareholders'
4	interests because they shy away from risk.
5	Q. And are you stating that as a general
6	proposition?
7	A. Yes. I mean, it's based on a large
8	volume of empirical evidence and theoretical work as
9	well.
10	Q. And so would that also have been
11	applicable at Twitter in late 2014 and 2015?
12	A. It's a broad statement that applies to
13	executives and firms in general.
14	Q. You don't have any evidence or opinion
15	that it didn't apply at Twitter in that time period,
16	do you?
17	A. I don't have any evidence that it
18	didn't apply, no.
19	Q. Okay. I want to ask you about
20	Mr. Noto's purchases of Twitter stock during the
21	class period.
22	Would you turn, please, to
23	paragraph 92 of your report.

So Mr. Noto purchased roughly 12,000

24

25

A.

Q.

Okay.

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	shares of Twi	tter stock during the class period; is
2	that correct?	
3	Α.	About 13.3 thousand shares.
4	Q.	13.3. Okay.
5		And that was roughly 1 percent of his
6	total Twitter	holdings at the time; is that right?
7	A.	I don't recall.
8	Q.	Let me show you Professor Henderson's
9	report, which	has previously been marked as
10	Henderson 1.	
11		(Exhibit 1, Previously marked.)
12	BY MS. CONN:	
13	Q.	Can you turn to page 44, please.
14	Α.	Okay.
15	Q.	Do you see where Professor Henderson
16	reports that	"Mr. Noto beneficially owned 1,379,963
17	shares of Twi	tter stock" at that time?
18	Α.	I do see that.
19	Q.	And he cites to a Form 4 dated May 5,
20	2015.	
21		Do you see that?
22	Α.	I do.
23	Q.	Do you have any reason to believe that
24	number is not	accurate?
25	Α.	I do.

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1	Q.	You do?
2	Α.	Well, I mean, I think it's misleading.
3	Q.	Well, I'm just asking you if you have
4	any reason to	believe that Mr. Noto did not
5	beneficially	own 1,379,963 shares at the time.
6	A.	Well, yeah, I don't have the proxy
7	statement in	I don't have the proxy statement in
8	front of me,	but most of those shares were unvested.
9	Q.	Okay. Most of those
10	A.	In fact, they all may have been on
11	that date.	
12	Q.	1.4 million shares?
13	A.	Most of those shares would have been
14	unvested and	not saleable and not liquid.
15	Q.	But you don't disagree that 13,000
16	shares is rou	ghly 1 percent of his total holdings,
17	do you?	
18	Α.	You're talking about the his liquid
19	holdings, his	vested holdings? You're including
20	Q.	Total holdings, sir.
21	Α.	unvested equity as well?
22	Q.	Uh-huh.
23	Α.	We can do the math. Let's see. It
24	would be roug	hly 1 percent of his total holdings,
25	yes, again, i	ncluding all the unvested equity.

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1	Q. You're not opining that an executive
2	who purchases the equivalent of 1 percent of his
3	total holdings is absolved of any fraudulent intent
4	by doing so, are you?
5	A. As a general matter?
6	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
7	BY MS. CONN:
8	Q. Correct.
9	A. This is a hypothetical or this is
10	just
11	Q. I'm just asking if you're opining that
12	a small purchase withdraw that a purchase of
13	any size absolves an executive of any fraudulent
14	intent they might have.
15	A. I mean, as you worded it, I mean,
16	those would be two separate things.
17	Q. You're not opining in this case that
18	to the extent Mr. Noto had a fraudulent intent, he's
19	absolved of that by making this purchase, are you?
20	A. I mean, I assume we're using the word
21	"absolved" how are you using the word "absolved"?
22	Q. It doesn't negate his intent.
23	A. Again, go back to his state of mind, I
24	guess. I don't know Mr. Noto's state of mind.
25	Q. So in formulating your opinion that

W	ayne	Guay

25

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regarding Mr. Noto's lack of fraudulent intent based 1 2 on his share purchases during the class period, did you consider whether he was actually in possession 3 of material non-public information at the time? 4 5 No, so my analysis here is simply to 6 point out that if the plaintiffs' allegations are 7 correct, that purchasing shares would have cost him 8 financially. That's what I've done and that's 9 essentially what I'm opining. 10 Okay. So just to be clear, if 11 plaintiffs' allegations are correct that Mr. Noto 12 was acting with fraudulent intent, what -- that 13 share purchase would not negate his fraudulent 14 intent; correct? 15 What I've done here in my analysis is Α. 16 I've essentially said if the plaintiffs' allegations are correct, the Twitter stock price was inflated 17 18 during the class period, that buying shares which were twice his annual salary would have cost him a 19 fair bit of cash and lost profit by doing that. 20 That's what I've done. 21 22 But you're not saying that that Q. necessarily means he wasn't acting with fraudulent 23 24 intent.

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	plaintiffs' allegations.
2	Q. Oh, I thought you assumed that the
3	plaintiffs' allegations were true.
4	A. Well, if the plaintiffs' if the
5	plaintiffs are if the plaintiffs' allegations are
6	correct, this would have been costly.
7	Q. Would have been costly for Mr. Noto.
8	A. Would have been costly for Mr. Noto.
9	Q. And that's all?
10	A. Primarily as a summary, yes, with
11	respect to that purchase.
12	Q. I'd like to show you what's previously
13	been marked as Exhibit 102.
14	(Exhibit 102, Previously marked.)
15	MS. CONN: For the record, Exhibit 102
16	is a March 10, 2015, e-mail between Anthony
17	Noto and Jeff Dejelo bearing Bates
18	TWTR_SHEN_00262575 through 2578.
19	BY MS. CONN:
20	Q. Is this one of the documents you
21	reviewed in preparing your report, sir?
22	(Pause.)
23	A. It doesn't look familiar. Is it one
24	that I cite as a document considered?
25	Q. No, it is not.

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1	А.	It's not?
2	Q.	It is not.
3	Α.	I don't believe I've seen it.
4	Q.	Would you look at the second page of
5	the e-mail, B	ates page ending 2576, where Mr. Noto
6	tells whoever	he is sending the e-mail to, "I get
7	this on a dai	ly basis."
8		Do you see that?
9	Α.	Where are you again oh, I see.
10	"Check out th	e below. I get this on a daily basis."
11	Q.	Do you see that?
12	A.	Okay.
13	Q.	And then the attachment is a report of
14	key metrics.	
15		Do you see that?
16	Α.	Okay. Yeah.
17	Q.	So in formulating your opinion that
18	Mr. Noto's pu	rchases of stock sales during the class
19	period was in	consistent with an allegation of
20	fraudulent in	tent, did you consider that he had
21	direct knowle	dge of these key metrics?
22		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form;
23	founda	tion.
24		THE WITNESS: So let me make sure I
25	unders	tand the date of this e-mail. So am I

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation	
1	correct that this e-mail was sometime in	
2	March of 2015?	
3	BY MS. CONN:	
4	Q. Uh-huh.	
5	A. So that was two months before his	
6	purchases; is that correct?	
7	Q. That is correct.	
8	A. Okay. So let me see what this says.	
9	(Pause.)	
10	A. Okay. What is the question?	
11	Q. The question is, in formulating your	
12	opinion that Mr. Noto's purchases of stock sales	
13	during the class period was inconsistent with an	
14	allegation of fraudulent intent, did you consider	
15	that he had direct knowledge of these key metrics?	
16	A. I don't know I mean, I don't know	
17	what any of these things mean.	
18	Q. Does it affect your opinion one way or	
19	the other that Mr. Noto received a daily report of	
20	key metrics?	
21	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.	
22	THE WITNESS: I mean yeah, I don't	
23	know what any of these mean. I assume there	
24	are key metrics coming in to the executives	
25	all the time.	

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	BY MS.	CONN:
2		Q. Is that is that a no?
3		A. Is it that this that, what,
4	knowin	g this wouldn't have influenced my opinion?
5		Q. Correct.
6		A. Yeah, because I don't know what this
7	means.	
8		Q. Okay. I'd like to show you what has
9	previo	usly been marked as Exhibit 309.
10		(Exhibit 309, Previously marked.)
11		MS. CONN: Exhibit 309, for the
12		record, is a one-page e-mail from Dick
13		Costolo to Anthony Noto dated February 5th,
14		2015, bearing Bates TWTR_SHEN_00193273.
15	BY MS.	CONN:
16		Q. Is this a document that you considered
17	in for	mulating your report, sir?
18		A. I recall reading this one, yes.
19		Q. In formulating your opinion that
20	Mr. No	to's stock purchases during the class period
21	were i	nconsistent with an allegation of fraudulent
22	intent	, did you consider that he told Mr. Costolo at
23	the st	art of the class period that they had bought
24	themse	lves some time?
25		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.

	ayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Liti	gation
1	THE WITNESS: Again, I don't know what	
2	these things mean. I mean, my analysis with	
3	Mr. Noto's shares was pretty straightforward.	
4	I mean, under the plaintiffs' allegations	
5	Twitter's stock price is inflated. And I	
6	simply pointed out that by buying those	
7	shares, that that was financially costly to	
8	him.	
9	BY MS. CONN:	
10	Q. So this document is irrelevant to your	
11	opinion; is that true?	
12	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.	
13	THE WITNESS: Irrelevant to that	
14	opinion, yes, because that opinion doesn't	
15	require any of these e-mails. It's a	
16	calculation.	
17	BY MS. CONN:	
18	Q. If you assume Mr. Noto was in	
19	possession of negative material non-public	
20	information at the time of his purchases, does that	
21	change your opinion at all?	
22	A. No, I well, my opinion is in a	
23	world where the plaintiffs' allegations are correct	
24	and Twitter's stock price is inflated, which is I	
25	think what you're asking, my calculations simply	

Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1 show that it was financially costly to purchase 2. shares at an inflated stock price. And that is true whether or not he had 3 Q. a fraudulent intent; is that what you're saying? 4 Well, again, I'm not opining on his 5 6 state of mind. I'm taking the plaintiffs' 7 allegations as being correct for a moment in saying 8 Twitter's stock price was inflated, would he have suffered financially from buying shares at an 9 10 inflated stock price. 11 Do you have any opinion as to why 0. 12 Mr. Noto did not sell shares during the class 13 period? 14 Well, I mean, I know his -- some of the situation -- I know the situation related to his 15 stock. And I think all of it was unvested at the 16 17 beginning of the class period, so it wouldn't have 18 been saleable. Some of it vested during the class 19 period. 20 Q. Are you aware of whether Mr. Noto had 21 a 10b5-1 plan during the class period? 22 I'm pretty sure that I know he did Α. 23 not. Would that have affected his ability 24 0. 25 to sell Twitter shares during the class period?

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	A. Would what have affected it?
2	Q. The fact that he did not have a
3	Rule 10b5-1 plan in place.
4	A. Well, my understanding is Twitter had
5	a policy that required trades by these types of
6	executives be through a 10b5-1 plan and that they
7	also required it to be set up a quarter before the
8	trades took place. So we'd have to think about the
9	timing of when he might have set up a plan and when
10	it might have made its first trades.
11	Q. I'd like to show you what I do not
12	believe this has been marked yet, so we will mark it
13	Guay Exhibit 1.
14	(Guay Exhibit 1, No Bates numbers,
15	Academy of Management Article, marked for
16	identification.)
17	MS. CONN: For the record, Exhibit
18	Guay 1 is an article from the Academy of
19	Management titled, "Is CEO Pay Too High and
20	Are Incentives Too Low? A Wealth-Based
21	Contracting Framework."
22	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
23	BY MS. CONN:
24	Q. You're familiar with this document,
25	are you not?

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Α.	I am.
2	Q.	In fact, you're the author of this
3	document or or	ne of them?
4	A.	One of them.
5	Q.	So you've previously written with
6	respect to exe	ecutive trading let me find it.
7	Page 13 of the	e article. The page numbers are there
8	at the top	the top of the page.
9		You've written about something called
10	relative risk	aversion; is that correct?
11	Α.	Relative risk aversion, yes, I'm
12	familiar with	that.
13	Q.	Okay. And you say here on page 13,
14	the paragraph	starting, "Although outsiders to the
15	firm can obse	rve from proxy disclosures how much
16	wealth CEOs ha	ave invested in the firm"
17		Do you see where I'm reading?
18	Α.	Yes, I do.
19	Q.	"thetotal wealth cannot be
20	directly obser	rved."
21		Is that still a statement you agree
22	with today?	
23	A.	Yes. I mean, certainly by
24	certainly base	ed on public information, you wouldn't
25	be able to do	that.
	I and the second	

	Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigatio
1	Q. So did you do any analysis here of
2	Mr. Noto's total wealth relative to his purchases of
3	Twitter stock during the class period?
4	A. No. That wasn't necessary to draw the
5	opinions that I drew about his trades.
6	Q. And why was that unnecessary, sir?
7	A. Because, again, I mean, what I did
8	with respect to Mr. Noto's trades is simply a
9	calculation that says under the plaintiffs'
10	assuming the plaintiffs' allegations are correct and
11	Twitter's stock price is inflated, what were the
12	financial losses that Mr. Noto would have suffered
13	by buying shares at inflated price.
14	Q. Do you know how long he held those
15	3,000 shares that he bought during the class period?
16	A. I know he held them I believe at
17	least well, I do know he held them until at least
18	the end of class period. Beyond that I'm not sure.
19	I haven't analyzed it.
20	Q. You don't know whether he actually
21	suffered a loss on the purchase of those shares; is
22	that correct?
23	A. Well, in terms of in terms of

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Have you looked at any case law

realized, yeah, I don't know.

Q.

24

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Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
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₁	regarding executives who buy shares at inflated
2	prices?
3	A. Have I looked at any case law? Maybe
4	through my work as an expert, I've seen cases with
5	respect to that, but I can't couldn't point you
6	to anything off the top of my head.
7	Q. And you don't know what legal
8	significance an executive's purchases of shares at
9	inflated prices has; is that true?
10	A. Say that again.
11	Q. You don't know what legal significance
12	it has if an executive purchases shares at inflated
13	prices; correct?
14	A. No.
15	Q. I'd like to show you we were
16	discussing this just a minute ago. It's already
17	been marked as Exhibit 419.
18	(Exhibit 419, Previously marked.)
19	MS. CONN: For the record, Exhibit 419
20	is Twitter's insider trading policy. It
21	bears Bates Nos. TWTR_SHEN_00329986 through
22	29986_0007.
23	BY MS. CONN:
24	Q. Would you take a look at Exhibit 419,
25	please.

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	A. Okay	Y•
2	Q. That	t is a document you reviewed in
3	preparing your rep	port; is that correct?
4	A. It	is.
5	Q. And	I think you discuss this policy a
6	bit in your report	t, but would you turn, please, to
7	page 3 of the doc	ument. It's got a Bates number
8	ending 003.	
9	A. Okay	y. I have it.
10	Q. Is	it your understanding, sir, that,
11	pursuant to this p	policy, Twitter executives were
12	required to trade	under a 10b5-1 plan?
13	A. Yes	, that's my understanding. At
14	least the senior e	executives were.
15	Q. When	n you say "at least the senior
16	executives," is the	nere a reason you don't think this
17	applied to all Tw	itter employees?
18	A. Let	me just double-check. Sometimes
19	these things apply	y to
20	Q. Sure	e.
21	A 0	certain
22	Q. Take	e your time and read the document.
23	(Par	use.)
24	A. So r	my reading here would seem to
25	suggest that it ap	oplies to everybody at Twitter.

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Maybe there's some other document there that would
2	exempt some lower-level employees, but
3	Q. At the very least, even if it only
4	applied to Section 16 officers, that would include
5	Mr. Costolo; right?
6	A. That's correct.
7	Q. And it would also include Mr. Noto?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. Would it include Mr. Dorsey, who was
10	the chairman of the board at the time?
11	A. It would, yes.
12	Q. Would it include Mr. Bain?
13	A. I believe so, yes.
14	Q. And would it include Ms. Gadde?
15	A. I believe so, yes.
16	Q. So would you agree, sir, that by
17	canceling their Rule 10b5-1 plans, those individuals
18	were prohibited from trading in Twitter securities
19	during the class period?
20	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
21	THE WITNESS: Well, they were I
22	mean, I don't know as if those two things are
23	correct. Certainly when they canceled the
24	plan, they would no longer be trading under

that plan. They could have other plans in

25

	Vayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	place. They could set up new plans. But
2	certainly when that plan was canceled, they
3	wouldn't be trading under that plan anymore.
4	BY MS. CONN:
5	Q. Okay. To make it more simple, you
6	agree that without a Rule 10b5-1 plan in place,
7	those individuals could not trade in Twitter
8	securities?
9	A. Based on this insider trading policy,
10	that's my understanding.
11	(Pause.)
12	Q. Could you turn, please, to
13	paragraph 30 of your report.
14	A. Okay.
15	Q. You write here that "the SEC has
16	stated explicitly that canceling a Rule 10b5-1 plan
17	by itself does not result in liability under
18	Section 10(b) and Rule 10b5-1."
19	Do you see that?
20	A. I do.
21	Q. What do you mean by the phrase "by
22	itself"?
23	A. Simply that the that the fact that
24	the the fact that the plan is canceled does
25	not I mean, I think it's I think it's clear

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	here. I mean, based on no other information.
2	Q. Are there other facts and
3	circumstances that might make a cancellation
4	manipulative?
5	A. It's possible.
6	Q. Do you want to give me any examples?
7	A. Not as I sit here, no.
8	Q. You can't think of any examples in
9	which an executive who canceled a Rule 10b5-1 plan
10	might be doing that as a manipulative act?
11	A. I think you'd need to put more
12	structure on "manipulative."
13	Q. Do you believe that Rule 10b5-1 plans
14	can be abused?
15	A. Well, you can construct scenarios
16	where where one could argue that they can be
17	abused. And there's some there is some empirical
18	evidence out there that tries to get at some of
19	that.
20	Q. What's the empirical evidence that
21	you're thinking of?
22	A. Well, I mean, the research Alan
23	Jagolinzer has a paper that's published in
24	Management Science, it's published. But, yeah, it's
25	not so much that the plans are I forget the

Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation Wayne Guay 1 wording of your question. It's not so much the 2. plans are being used to engage in fraudulent 3 activity, but that setting up a plan doesn't mean 4 that it's some kind of bulletproof, you know, 5 defense against some allegations. 6 So you agree with Professor 0. Henderson's statement that "it is important not to 7 8 treat Rule 10b5-1 trading plans as a carte blanche, 9 get-out-of-jail-free card." 10 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form. THE WITNESS: I don't know if I'd word 11 12 it that way, but certainly you can construct 13 scenarios where a 10b5-1 plan is put in 14 place, but an executive is still trading on 15 material non-public information.

BY MS. CONN:

16

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18

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- Q. And you agree with the SEC's statement that scienter remains a necessary element for liability under Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, and Rule 10b5-1 does not change that?
- A. I'm not familiar with that -- that language. Maybe I've read it at some point, but --
- Q. I'll represent to you it was in some of the materials you considered.

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	A. Okay.
2	Q. So do you disagree with that
3	statement?
4	A. I have no reason to disagree. I have
5	no information that would allow me to disagree.
6	Q. Did you do anything to determine
7	whether Mr. Costolo was in possession of material
8	non-public information when he instituted his
9	Rule 10b5-1 plans?
10	A. No, that's not something that I would
11	be would be asked to or be able to do.
12	Q. Did you assume he was not in
13	possession of material non-public information at
14	that time?
15	A. Well, as I talked about I mean, I
16	have sort of two scenarios that I look at in my
17	report. I look at some scenarios where the
18	plaintiffs' allegations are not correct, and then I
19	look at the behavior and see if it's consistent with
20	what I would expect in that world. And then I look
21	at some scenarios where plaintiffs' allegations are
22	correct and see whether it's consistent or
23	inconsistent with that.
24	Q. Okay. But just to be clear, I'm
25	asking you about when he set up the plan, not when

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	he canceled the plan.
2	A. Right.
3	Q. You understand that happened before
4	the class period; is that right?
5	A. It did, yes.
6	Q. So is it fair to say you also did not
7	do anything to determine whether Mr. Costolo was in
8	possession of material non-public information when
9	he sold his stock?
10	A. That is not something that I would be
11	asked to do or would be able to do.
12	Q. Did you assume he was not in
13	possession of material non-public information at the
14	time?
15	A. Again, I consider a scenarios where
16	the plaintiffs' allegations are or are not correct.
17	Q. And same question with regard to when
18	he canceled his plan.
19	Did you do anything to determine
20	whether Mr. Costolo was in possession of material
21	non-public information when he canceled his plan?
22	A. Same answer.
23	Q. Did you do anything to determine
24	whether any other Twitter executive who traded in

Twitter securities during the class period was in

25

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	possession of material non-public information?
2	A. Same answer.
3	Q. Same answer being you were not asked
4	to do that and you
5	A. I wasn't asked to do it and I wouldn't
6	be able to do it.
7	Q. When you say you're not able to do
8	that, can you explain why.
9	A. Yes, so that's, as I understand it, a
10	key issue, in this case and in most of these
11	litigations, is that there's an allegation that
12	there's material non-public information that the
13	executives have during the class period. And it
14	requires an analysis of what's material, what's
15	non-public, what the entire mosaic is. And figuring
16	that out presumably is going to be the job of the
17	judge and jury.
18	Q. In any event, it would be beyond your
19	expertise; is that fair to say?
20	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
21	THE WITNESS: Yes, certainly in this
22	context.
23	BY MS. CONN:
24	Q. And is it fair to say you also did not
25	do anything to determine whether any other Twitter

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,	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	executive who canceled a Rule 10b5-1 plan during the
2	class period was in possession of material
3	non-public information at the time of the
4	cancellation?
5	A. Yes, that's not something I was asked
6	to do.
7	Q. In paragraph 31 of your report
8	A. 31, yep.
9	Q. Before we get there, your opinions
10	regarding the 10b5-1 plans being not being
11	suspicious, is that informed at all by your own
12	academic research and experience?
13	A. Certainly, yes. I mean, I'm familiar
14	with literature on 10b5-1 trading plans. I'm
15	familiar with lots of literature on executive
16	trading. I've written papers on executive trading,
17	so, yeah.
18	Q. Let's go to paragraph 31. You write
19	that if, after initiating a Rule 10b5-1 plan I'm
20	paraphrasing just a bit here an insider becomes
21	aware of material non-public information, "there is
22	no requirement that the individual halt the sale of
23	shares or the 10b5-1 plan."

Do you see that?

25 A. Let me see --

	Confidential Nayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation	
1	Q. It's about three lines down from the	
2	bottom.	
3	A. I see.	
4	(Pause.)	
5	A. Yes, I do see it.	
6	Q. So do you agree that Mr. Costolo was	
7	not required to cancel his 10b5-1 plan in	
8	February 2015?	
9	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.	
10	THE WITNESS: Certainly not within the	
11	context of the SEC's requirements with	
12	respect to the 10b5-1 plans.	
13	BY MS. CONN:	
14	Q. And was the same also true of the	
15	other executives who canceled their plans in	
16	February 2015?	
17	A. Well, I mean, here I'm making the	
18	simple point that the whole point of a 10b5-1 plan	
19	is that if you set it up at a period when you don't	
20	have material non-public information and then you	
21	set up an automated plan where you're not making any	
22	further decisions, then there's no the whole	
23	point of that is that it can just carry out the	
24	trades. And even if you do come into possession of	
25	material non-public information, the trades simply	

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1	execute because they were pre-established prior to
2	having material non-public information. So that's
3	the whole point of the 10b5-1 trading plan.
4	Q. Do you believe if the executive came
5	into possession of material non-public information,
6	he might have an incentive to cancel his plan?
7	A. Well, I don't know there certainly
8	can be an incentive. There can be reasons why the
9	executive would want to cancel a plan at different
10	points in time.
11	Q. And Twitter's so going back to the
12	question about whether Mr. Costolo and the other
13	executives were required to cancel their plans in
14	February 2015, was that required under Twitter's
	February 2015, was that required under Twitter's insider trading policy, as far as you understand it?
14	
14 15	insider trading policy, as far as you understand it?
14 15 16	insider trading policy, as far as you understand it? A. Not as far as I understand, no.
14 15 16 17	insider trading policy, as far as you understand it? A. Not as far as I understand, no. MS. CONN: Can we take a quick break.
14 15 16 17	insider trading policy, as far as you understand it? A. Not as far as I understand, no. MS. CONN: Can we take a quick break. MR. YOUNGWOOD: Sure.
14 15 16 17 18	insider trading policy, as far as you understand it? A. Not as far as I understand, no. MS. CONN: Can we take a quick break. MR. YOUNGWOOD: Sure. MS. CONN: We've been going about an
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	insider trading policy, as far as you understand it? A. Not as far as I understand, no. MS. CONN: Can we take a quick break. MR. YOUNGWOOD: Sure. MS. CONN: We've been going about an hour.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	insider trading policy, as far as you understand it? A. Not as far as I understand, no. MS. CONN: Can we take a quick break. MR. YOUNGWOOD: Sure. MS. CONN: We've been going about an hour. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	insider trading policy, as far as you understand it? A. Not as far as I understand, no. MS. CONN: Can we take a quick break. MR. YOUNGWOOD: Sure. MS. CONN: We've been going about an hour. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 10:48 a.m. We're off the record.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	insider trading policy, as far as you understand it? A. Not as far as I understand, no. MS. CONN: Can we take a quick break. MR. YOUNGWOOD: Sure. MS. CONN: We've been going about an hour. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 10:48 a.m. We're off the record. (Recess from the record.)

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	is 1	1:02 a.m. We're back on the record.
2	BY MS. CONN:	
3	Q.	Professor Guay, welcome back from our
4	break. You	understand that you're still under oath?
5	Α.	Yes.
6	Q.	I'd like to direct your attention,
7	please, to paragraph 41 of your report, which is	
8	Henderson Exhibit 2.	
9	Α.	Okay.
10	Q.	In paragraph 41, you write that the
11	lack of sto	ck sales by the individual defendants
12	"(as well a	s the lack of arguments that the
13	individual	defendants received any other financial
14	benefits fr	om the alleged fraud through bonuses or
15	other forms	of compensation) shows that the
16	individual	defendants received no financial profit
17	from the fr	aud plaintiffs allege in this case."
18		Do you see where I'm reading from?
19	A.	I do, yes.
20	Q.	And that is an opinion you intend to
21	offer at tr	ial if asked to do so?
22	Α.	Yes.
23	Q.	What do you mean by "financial
24	benefit" in	this context?
25	Α.	So in this context, it would be I

Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	mean, I think pretty straightforward. I mean, it
2	would be benefits from stock sales, from bonus
3	payments, from other sorts of financial compensation
4	or gains that they might have received during the
5	class period.
6	Q. So it's monetary?
7	A. I'm referring to financial benefits as
8	monetary, yes.
9	Q. Do you think that executives keeping
10	their jobs is a benefit?
11	A. Well, it's certainly yeah, I mean,
12	executives often want to keep their jobs, yes, so
13	that's something that they would probably value in
14	many cases.
15	Q. Do you think that keeping Twitter's
16	stock at a high price was a benefit to the
17	executives?
18	A. Well, that's a harder question to
19	answer. You have to you'd need more context in
20	terms of how they would have benefited from that.
21	Q. Do you think it's a benefit to
22	executives to preserve their reputations?
23	A. Well, as a general matter. I mean,
24	executives would generally care about their
25	reputations, yes.

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q. How about preserving the reputation of
2	the firm; is that a benefit?
3	A. Well, it could be to the extent that
4	that makes them certainly you could think about
5	ways that that makes them better off.
6	Q. Do you think that receiving financial
7	profit from an alleged fraud is the legal standard?
8	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
9	MS. CONN: Let me ask a different
10	question.
11	BY MS. CONN:
12	Q. Do you think that receiving a
13	financial profit from an alleged fraud is a legal
14	requirement to proving securities fraud?
15	A. I don't know.
16	Q. Are you opining that plaintiffs cannot
17	demonstrate scienter because defendants received no
18	financial profit from the alleged fraud?
19	A. No, I'm not making any giving any
20	opinion about that beyond what's in my report.
21	Q. You note here that there are no
22	arguments that the individual defendants received
23	any financial benefits from the alleged fraud.
24	Are you opining there is no evidence
25	that they received a financial benefit from the

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	fraud?
2	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
3	THE WITNESS: I don't believe I've
4	seen any evidence, but there may be some that
5	I haven't seen.
6	BY MS. CONN:
7	Q. I guess what I'm trying to understand
8	in this paragraph is when you refer to "the lack of
9	arguments," are you referring to plaintiffs'
10	allegations?
11	A. Well, Professor Henderson's report and
12	plaintiffs' allegations with respect to the what
13	I have here, the financial benefits.
14	Q. And where you write here "The absence
15	of stock sales during the class period," neither
16	individual defendant had a Rule 10b5-1 plan in place
17	during the class period; is that correct?
18	A. Say that again.
19	Q. Neither Mr. Costolo, nor Mr. Noto had
20	a Rule 10b5-1 plan in place during the class period;
21	is that correct?
22	A. Mr. Costolo did. Mr. Noto did not.
23	Q. Mr. Costolo canceled his Rule 10b5-1
24	plan in early February 2015; is that correct?
25	A. That is correct.

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Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	Q. And did not enter into a new plan
2	during the class period; is that correct?
3	A. Yes, let me just make sure on the
4	dates here as to whether the cancellation are you
5	suggesting the cancellation of the plan was outside
6	of the class period?
7	Q. To be fair, I think it was a few days
8	into the class period.
9	A. I believe that's correct.
10	Q. But aside from those few days, as far
11	as you're aware, Mr. Costolo did not have a
12	Rule 10b5-1 plan in place during the class period;
13	is that right?
14	A. Yes, so he set up a 10b5-1 plan
15	several months earlier and had some trades executing
16	in that plan. And then there were more trades that
17	were to be executed during the class period. And
18	when he canceled shortly into the class period, he
19	didn't set up another 10b5-1 plan.
20	Q. And as a matter of Twitter's policy,
21	that effectively made it impossible for him to sell
22	shares; is that true?
23	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
24	THE WITNESS: Well, I mean, he
25	could I mean, the fact that he didn't set

	Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Ir	nc. Securities Litigation
1	up another 10b5-1 plan would preven	nt him from
2	selling shares. He could have set	up another
3	10b5-1 plan, but he didn't.	
4	BY MS. CONN:	
5	Q. And the same is true of Mr.	Noto;
6	correct? He could not sell his Twitter sh	nares
7	because he did not have a Rule 10b5-1 plan	n in place?
8	A. That's my understanding of t	the insider
9	trading policy.	
10	Q. Paragraph 42 you go on to sa	ay that "In
11	spite of those facts, Professor Henderson	opines
12	that a lack of stock sales cannot be used	to infer
13	'a lack of scienter'."	
14	And then later in that same	paragraph,
15	you also write, "In spite of a lack of fin	nancial
16	benefits obtained from stock sales, the tr	rading
17	behavior at issue could still be consister	nt with an
18	intent to defraud."	
19	That's Professor Henderson's	s opinion.
20	A. Right.	
21	Q. Are you equating "scienter"	with a
22	financial motive here?	
23	A. Professor Henderson uses the	e word
24	"lack of scienter," I believe.	
~ =		

Right.

Q.

25

Wayne Guay		Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1		I'm asking, when you say in spite of
2	the lack of e	vidence of a financial profit,
3	Professor Hen	derson opines that a lack of stock
4	sales cannot	be used to infer a lack of scienter.
5		Are you equating "scienter" with
6	financial mot	ive?
7	А.	Let me just read this carefully.
8	Q.	Sure.
9		(Pause.)
10	A.	I mean, the two sentences we've read,
11	I'm just summ	arizing Professor Henderson's opinion.

Q. I'm wondering what the significance of the phrase "in spite of those facts" or "in spite of a lack of financial benefits" means, as you've used it here.

I haven't given any of my opinions in those two

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sentences.

- A. I'm simply pointing out as -- I made this point in paragraph 41 that I'm not aware of any financial benefits that were obtained from stock sales. I'm pointing out that, in spite of that fact, Professor Henderson draws the inference that he does.
- Q. And you're not aware of the legal significance of the fact that defendants received no

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1	financial profit from their fraud is; correct?
2	A. What the legal significance is?
3	Q. Correct.
4	A. I'm not sure exactly what you're
5	asking, but I don't think I know what the legal
6	significance is.
7	Q. You go on to say, in that same
8	paragraph, paragraph 42, of your report, that the
9	trading "observed trading patterns of the
10	individual defendants are consistent with and
11	reflective of economically rational trading
12	behavior."
13	Do you see that?
14	A. I do.
15	Q. It's true Mr. Costolo did not sell
16	during the class period; correct?
17	A. Correct.
18	Q. And he did not make a financial profit
19	as a result of that; correct?
20	A. Well, yeah. With no trades, there
21	wouldn't be any financial profit or loss.
22	Q. And Mr. Noto also purchased shares
23	during the class period; correct?
24	A. Well, let me be clear. When my the
25	analysis I do of Professor of Mr. Costolo's

Wayne Guay

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1 trades within the class period -- the point that I'm 2. making in that analysis is that in a world where plaintiffs' allegations are correct, his failure to 3 4 trade or the cancellation of his plan caused him to suffer financial losses. So in the world where the 5 6 plaintiffs' allegations are correct, then not 7 trading made him worse off than if he had let those 8 plans continue. 9 Here I'm talking about just generally, 10 for the individual defendants, when I look at their trading patterns over time, they're consistent with 11 12 what I would expect in a world where plaintiffs' 13 allegations are not correct. 14 So if I'm understanding what you're 15 saying, if plaintiffs' allegations are not correct, the individual defendant's trading behavior can be 16 explained as economically rational? 17 18 In my opinion, in a world where the Α. plaintiffs' allegations are not correct, the trading 19 2.0 behavior is what I would expect from executives that are trading for those reasons, yes. 21 22 And, yet, if plaintiffs' allegations Q. are correct, then Mr. Costolo's, at a minimum, 23 trading behavior, in your words, made him worse off 24 25 and would not be economically rational?

Wayne Guay

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In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

- 1 Well, during the class period, I make Α. the point that if he had let his -- if he had let 2 his 10b5-1 plan continue to sell shares and the 3 plaintiffs' allegations are correct, the Twitter 4 5 stock price is inflated, then by canceling the plan, 6 he's foregoing the sales at a higher stock price 7 than he would otherwise get in the plaintiffs' world 8 when the stock price eventually drops. 9 And that, in your opinion, is 0. 10 economically irrational; true? 11 No, I did not say that. He's Α. 12 foregoing -- he's foregoing financial profits. And 13 that's the -- that's what I draw -- and that would 14 be inconsistent with the plaintiffs' allegations of 15 trying to benefit from -- from that -- from their allegations. 16 17 0. You are -- you're pointing out that 18 he, Mr. Costolo, by canceling those trades, gave up some potential profits. 19 If the plaintiffs' allegations are 20 Α. 21
 - A. If the plaintiffs' allegations are correct, he could have let those trades go through at a higher stock price than the stock price at the end of the class period.
 - Q. Do you know, in fact, what the stock price was at the time of those scheduled trades?

Wayne Guay

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1 Do I know -- it's knowable. Α. 2 10b5-1 plan -- the trades during the class period 3 would generally be at higher prices than the 4 trade -- the stock price during the class period 5 would generally be at a higher price than the stock 6 price at the end of the class period. I actually 7 compute those differences in my report. 8 Q. What I'm trying to get at is, whether 9 or not the plaintiffs' allegations are correct, 10 Mr. Costolo -- we know just from looking at 11 historical stock prices that Mr. Costolo could have 12 sold those shares at a certain price on a certain 13 day; correct? 14 I mean, he -- I'm not sure exactly Α. 15 what you're asking, but he set up a 10b5-1 plan -- I think it was in August of 2014, and there was a 16 schedule of trades. And we know what that schedule 17 18 of trades was. When you schedule trades, you don't -- you can't always necessarily execute those 19 20 trades on those days. It depends on what's going on 21 in the market, but the trades would have been 22 expected to execute over that period of time. 23 And my point is a simple one, that by allowing the plan to continue, he would have sold 24 25 those shares at a higher price relative to what the

Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	price was at the end of the class period than if he
2	had canceled that plan.
3	Q. And that's true whether or not
4	plaintiffs' allegations are true; correct? We know
5	that just from looking at the historical stock
6	prices.
7	A. Well, yes, so that's just true based
8	on the stock prices. The inference of it being
9	inconsistent with the plaintiffs' allegations would
10	be that, by doing that, he had some foregone
11	profits, yes.
12	Q. And that's an inference that you've
13	drawn from that set of facts; true?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. If you look, please, at paragraph 46
16	of your report.
17	A. Okay.
18	Q. You start out by saying, "It is
19	economically rational and unsurprising that
20	Mr. Costolo sold stock in the period after Twitter's
21	IPO in light of his low cash-based and high
22	equity-based compensation."
23	Do you see that?
24	A. I do.
25	Q. What do you mean by "unsurprising"?

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Α.	Not unexpected.
2	Q.	From whose perspective?
3	Α.	Mine.
4	Q.	You go on to say, in that same
5	paragraph on	the next page, page 25, "given his high
6	concentration	of holdings in Twitter stock and
7	options and r	elatively low salary compared to his
8	equity holdin	gs, Mr. Costolo had a strong economic
9	incentive to	sell Twitter stock in the period after
10	Twitter's IPO	• "
11	Α.	I see that.
12	Q.	He continued to have a strong economic
13	incentive to	sell Twitter stock during the class
14	period; corre	ct?
15	Α.	Are you reading now from somewhere
16	or	
17	Q.	No, I'm just asking you.
18	Α.	So what was the question again?
19	Q.	Sure. Let me break it down a little
20	bit.	
21		So you've stated here, in
22	paragraph 46,	that Mr. Costolo had a "high
23	concentration	of holdings in Twitter stock and
24	options and [a] relatively low salary compared to
25	his equity ho	ldings"; correct?

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Α.	Correct.
2	Q.	Because of those two factors, he had
3	what you call	"a strong economic incentive to sell
4	Twitter stock	"
5	Α.	Correct.
6	Q.	is that correct?
7	Α.	Uh-huh.
8	Q.	And that was true in the period after
9	Twitter's IPO	?
10	Α.	Correct.
11	Q.	And it was also true during the class
12	period; corre	ct?
13	Α.	Yes. So by the class period, he had
14	sold a relatively small percentage of his portfolio,	
15	but he had retained some 90 percent of the of his	
16	Twitter stock	holdings as of the class period.
17	Q.	He sold prior to the class period,
18	he sold about	\$32 million in stock; correct?
19	Α.	Yes, I think it was about 9 percent of
20	his stock, so	something like that, yes.
21	Q.	And that was, in your words,
22	relatively sm	all?
23	Α.	It's a relatively small proportion,
24	9 percent.	
25	Q.	Do you have a threshold for what

Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	constitutes a small percentage of someone's
2	portfolio?
3	A. I mean, I don't have a specific
4	number, but 90 having holding 90 percent of
5	the stock that you started with at the time that you
6	started to diversify is still a very high
7	concentration, certainly much higher than one
8	would one would, you know, like to have based on
9	principles of financial economics and personal
10	financial planning.
11	Q. And that was 9 percent of his total
12	holdings; is that right?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. Not 9 percent of his vested.
15	A. That was let me just make sure that
16	we have got the right numbers here.
17	(Pause.)
18	A. So that would be based on vested plus
19	vestings that occurred during the period, yes. So
20	it would strip out stuff that just never vested.
21	Q. In paragraph 48, you discuss Twitter's
22	post-IPO lockup period. And then towards the middle
23	of the paragraph, you reference an 8-K filing on
24	April 14, 2014
25	A. Correct.

	Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q that represented that "Jack Dorsey
2	and Evan Williams, cofounders of Twitter, and our
3	chief executive officer, Richard Costolo, have
4	informed us that they have no current plans to sell
5	any of their shares of Twitterstock."
6	Do you see that?
7	A. I do.
8	Q. Is that to your understanding, was
9	that a binding commitment not to sell Twitter stock?
10	A. I'm not aware of any binding
11	commitment. It is a public disclosure in an SEC
12	filing, which does carry some weight.
13	Q. It is not a legally binding
14	commitment; would you agree?
15	A. I'm not aware of a legal binding
16	commitment, no.
17	Q. If you'd skip ahead to paragraphs 54
18	and 55 of your report.
19	A. Okay.
20	Q. You write here well, you're taking
21	issue here, fair to say, with Professor Henderson's
22	statement that Mr. Costolo's sales prior to the
23	class period were a deviation from his sales during
24	the months leading up to Analyst Day?

Yes. He calls it a clear deviation

25

A.

	Wayne Gua	у	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	from t	he lack	of sales.
2		Q.	Do you understand that Mr or
3	Profes	sor Hen	derson has made a correction to this
4	section	n of hi	s report?
5		A.	I was I think I briefly heard that
6	when I	was pr	epping here, but I don't know exactly
7	what h	is corr	ection was.
8		Q.	So I believe he changed "36 months" to
9	"6 mon	ths lea	ding up to Analyst Day."
10			Does that correction change your
11	opinio	n at al	1?
12		A.	What
13			MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
14			THE WITNESS: I actually don't know
15		what h	is full opinion is now. Just changing
16		that n	umber he's changed the number, but
17		no oth	er analysis and no other that's it,
18		that's	the full extent of the change?
19	BY MS.	CONN:	
20		Q.	Yes.
21		A.	So it was like a typo?
22		Q.	Yes.
23		A.	Wow. Let's see. I need to think
24	about	this.	
25			(Pause.)

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigatio
1	Q.	By the way, did you read his
2	deposition tr	canscript?
3	Α.	No.
4	Q.	Did you ask to see it?
5	Α.	I knew that he was being deposed. I
6	would have	- I would have I would have read it
7	if it was pro	ovided to me, but it wasn't.
8	Q.	But you didn't ask for it.
9	A.	I didn't ask for it.
10		Yes, I mean, my opinion wouldn't
11	change here.	It's still a very misleading thing for
12	him to say gi	ven that, in the six months prior to
13	Analyst Day,	that's essentially from the lockup
14	period throug	gh the end of the through the end of
15	the class per	riod. I don't know when his period ends
16	now.	
17		But clearly my argument still holds
18	that this was	s coming out of an IPO. And a CEO with
19	a concentrate	ed position with illiquid securities
20	would be expe	ected to sell during that period. So
21	there's nothi	ng that that would change about my
22	opinion.	
23	Q.	Is it fair to say that you take issue
24	with Professo	or Henderson drawing inferences from a
25	period during	which Mr. Costolo, quote, "either

Wayne	Guay
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In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

could not, or would not -- or had committed not to, 1 2 sell"? 3 Α. Yes, what Professor Henderson seems to ignore is that this -- the key fact of this case is 4 5 that Twitter had just undergone an IPO. And that is 6 a very different setting than the typical CEO. And 7 certainly in Mr. Costolo's case, if you're going to 8 analyze his behavior over time, that's a fact that 9 is very important. 10 Is it important to your analysis that 11 Mr. Costolo, quote, "either could not, or had 12 committed not to, sell stock" during any of that 13 period? 14 Well, it's important in the sense that Α. it informs my opinion about -- about Mr. Costolo's 15 16 expected trading behavior. 17 0. Do you agree that -- would you agree 18 that you can't draw an inference about a state of mind one way or the other during a period when a 19 20 person is prohibited from trading? 21 I'm not trying to draw opinions about Α. 22 states of mind here. So you have no opinion on that one way 23 Q. 24 or the other? 25 On Mr. Costolo's state of mind? Α.

Wayne Guay

25

sales.

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	Q. No, on the more general proposition
2	that during a period when someone is prevented from
3	trading, that affects what inferences you can draw
4	about their state of mind.
5	A. About their state of mind. I just
6	don't understand that question.
7	Q. Okay. Do you agree that Mr. Costolo's
8	trading behavior before the class period was
9	different from his trading behavior during the class
LO	period?
L1	A. I don't know what you mean by
L2	"different," but he didn't trade during the class
L3	period and he didn't trade in the first year or so
L4	after the IPO. And then he traded a few months in
L5	late 2014, when all of his trades occurred. So, I
L6	mean, I talk about all of that in my report and sort
L7	of why I would expect that behavior to have
L8	occurred.
L9	Q. Setting aside whether it's consistent
20	with your expectations, you agree that Mr. Costolo
21	sold more stock in the months before the class
22	period than he did during the class period; correct?
23	A. During the class period, he sold zero.
24	And in the months leading up to, he he had some

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities	Litigation
1	Q. He sold \$32 million worth of stock;	
2	correct?	
3	A. I think he sold, yes, about 9 percen	t
4	of his portfolio.	
5	Q. Those are just facts; right? Those	
6	are just numbers?	
7	A. They are indeed numbers.	
8	Q. And you don't disagree with those	
9	numbers, do you?	
10	A. No, I computed the 9.2 percent is	
11	my own computation.	
12	Q. By the way, when Mr. Costolo and	
13	others announced that they would not sell stock	
14	following for some period of months after the I	PO
15	lockup closed, was that an economically rational	
16	decision?	
17	A. Well, I mean, I understand it's	
18	certainly not surprising that executives might do	
19	that. So, you know, again, this gets back to the	
20	signaling arguments that we were talking about a	
21	little bit earlier on, the way to show your	
22	confidence and strength of the company might be to	
23	tell investors that you're willing to continue	
24	holding shares even after some of the other	
25	executives might be selling their shares.	

Wayne Guay

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1 Even if that means foregoing financial Q. 2 profits. Α. Well, I don't know what you mean by 3 "financial profits." I'm not aware of any -- any 4 5 allegations that Mr. Costolo or anyone else had 6 material non-public information following the lockup 7 period. So the foregoing profits part we were 8 9 talking about before stems from an assumption that 10 the stock is mispriced. So under the plaintiffs' allegations, the stock is mispriced at a certain 11 point in time. I don't know of any allegations that 12 13 the stock was mispriced following the lockup period. 14 Okay. And just to be clear, I'm using 0. 15 "financial profit" in the same way that you've been using it in your report here. 16 17 Α. I can appreciate that. 18 So I don't know that I got an answer 0. to the question about whether the agreement to hold 19 shares post IPO lockup was an economically rational 20 21 decision, in your opinion. Well, it's consistent with -- with 22 Α. 23 rational economic behavior. If an executive's intention is to try to send a signal of a founder --24 25 here we have some founders doing the same thing --

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	if the founders' and CEO's intention is to try to
2	signal to investors their confidence in the company,
3	one way to do that would be to commit not to sell
4	shares. And there have been lots of executives over
5	time who have committed to not selling shares and
6	have done it publicly to send that kind of signal.
7	Q. So is that a yes?
8	A. It is a, yes, it's consistent. I
9	think it's consistent with rational economic
10	behavior.
11	Q. In paragraph 56 of your report,
12	Exhibit Henderson 2
13	A. 5-6?
14	Q. 5-6.
15	A. Yep.
16	Q you write, "Professor Henderson
17	provides no evidence for the claim that sales prior
18	to the class period provided a cushion for
19	Mr. Costolo's consumption needs."
20	Do you see that?
21	A. I do.
22	Q. You didn't review Mr. Costolo's
23	personal financial records from that time period,
24	did you?
25	A. I did not.

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q.	So you don't know what other assets he
2	held at the t	ime?
3	Α.	I don't know specifically no, I
4	don't know wh	at other assets he held.
5	Q.	And did you review any documents
6	regarding wha	t Mr. Costolo knew at the time about
7	Twitter's use	r growth?
8	Α.	No, not nothing specific.
9	Q.	You do note that, at the time of the
10	IPO, Mr. Cost	olo was earning \$130,000 a year;
11	correct?	
12	Α.	No, I don't think that's right. I
13	think well	, I mean, if you're talking about his
14	salary, that	is correct.
15	Q.	Yes, his salary.
16		His cash salary; is that correct?
17	Α.	Yes.
18	Q.	So you don't think it's a reasonable
19	conclusion th	at a sale of \$32 million worth of stock
20	for someone w	ho's earning \$130,000 in cash would
21	provide you a	substantial cushion for consumption?
22	Α.	My point here is I don't know if it
23	does, but Pro	fessor Henderson doesn't provide any
24	evidence of t	hat.
25	Q.	You also say, in paragraph 56, that

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	"Professor He	nderson gives almost exclusive
2	prominence to	the consumption motivation, ignoring
3	that Mr. Cost	olo's trading pattern was motivated by
4	other economi	cally rational reasons."
5		Do you see that?
6	Α.	Yes.
7	Q.	You don't actually know what
8	Mr. Costolo's	trades were motivated by, do you?
9	Α.	I mean, I don't know, again,
10	Mr. Costolo's	state of mind, but I do understand
11	what economic	ally rational reasons for sales would
12	be.	
13	Q.	But you didn't speak to Mr. Costolo,
14	did you?	
15	Α.	I did not.
16	Q.	You didn't review his personal

- Q. You didn't review his personal
- 17 | financial records?
- 18 A. I did not.
- 19 Q. You don't know actually how diverse 20 his portfolio was at the time?
- A. Not specifically, but unless he had -unless he was a billionaire outside of Twitter, he
 was not well diversified.
- Q. Do you have any reason to believe that the need for diversification was urgent?

Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1 Well, the need for diversification --Α. 2. I mean, one doesn't typically describe the need for diversification as urgent. I mean, if you have a 3 4 poorly diversified portfolio, you would generally like to diversify it. So there's generally no 5 6 notion of urgency there. 7 Q. And your conclusion that "Mr. Costolo's trading pattern was motivated by 8 9 other economically rational reasons, such as 10 diversification," is that simply based on your 11 understanding of what an economically rational 12 executive would do? 13 Well, here I'm simply pointing out Α. 14 that Professor Henderson, as I say, gives almost 15 exclusive prominence to the consumption motivation 16 and that he ignores these other alternatives for trading behavior, like diversification, liquidity 17 18 and signaling. 19 Q. Right. And you criticize Professor Henderson 20 21 for not having any evidence regarding consumption 22 needs. 23 Did you have any evidence regarding Mr. Costolo's need for diversification? 24 25 Α. Well, generally, yes. As we've just

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1 discussed, his cash compensation was very low. 2. held upwards of \$300-plus million of Twitter stock 3 that was essentially locked up for a substantial 4 period of time. So you have an executive with a 5 substantial amount of firm-specific equity. 6 And like I said, unless he had a 7 billion dollars in outside wealth that had nothing to do with Twitter, he was not well diversified. 8 9 You're essentially making the same 0. 10 analysis that Professor Henderson has made here. 11 Α. No. 12 You are examining what's publicly Q. 13 available about Mr. Costolo's portfolio and income 14 and compensation package and coming to a conclusion 15 about what motivated his trading. 16 Α. Well, if that's what you're talking about, I mean, that we're looking at the public 17 18 information, yes. So I'm thinking about multiple 19 motivations, consumption, diversification, signaling 20 and liquidity. 21 Professor Henderson, although he clearly recognizes diversification as a motivation 22 23 and discusses it in detail in his report, when he then gets to Mr. Costolo and his trading before the 24 25 class period, he focuses exclusively on his

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1 consumption issue without considering the other 2. issues. And I just think that that's not right. 3 Q. When you say you're thinking about multiple motivations for Mr. Costolo's trades -- and 4 you identify a few here, but, again, you don't --5 6 you don't know actually what his reasons for trading 7 were, do you? I mean, I know what I saw in his 8 Α. deposition and what he talked about and what the --9 10 I think Twitter actually even released some public disclosures about his trading behavior and some of 11 12 the reasons behind it, but beyond that, I don't 13 know. 14 0. Okay. So when you say in your report 15 here that his trading pattern "was motivated" by 16 those factors, is that a correct statement? 17 Α. Well, essentially what I'm saying here 18 is, again, as I've indicated -- I mean, when I do this analysis, I consider multiple reasons. 19 Professor Henderson starts out by giving at least 20 21 lip service to multiple reasons, but then once it 22 comes to analyzing Mr. Costolo's trading behavior, 23 he focuses exclusively on consumption. And that's 24 my point. 25 I want to stop you there. Q.

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1	understand that's your criticism of Professor
2	Henderson.
3	I'm just asking you, do you, in fact,
4	know what motivated these trades when you say they
5	were motivated by other economically rational
6	reasons, or are you speculating?
7	A. When you say "was motivated," are you
8	talking about paragraph 56?
9	Q. I am.
10	A. In paragraph 56, I'm clearly rebutting
11	Professor Henderson. So I'm clearly saying that
12	Professor Henderson has talked about multiple
13	reasons, and then he focuses on consumption. And
14	I'm saying you need to focus on some of these other
15	things as well, because they're still there and they
16	can still easily be there during the class period
17	and after the trading.
18	In the final sentence there, I say,
19	"Diversificationappears to have been a motivating
20	factor for Mr. Costolo's sales," so
21	Q. It would be fairer to say that
22	Mr. Costolo's trading pattern may have been
23	motivated by other economically rational reasons;
24	wouldn't you agree?
25	A. My point here

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1 Objection to form. MR. YOUNGWOOD: THE WITNESS: Yeah, I don't want to be 2. 3 argumentative, but I'm clearly, in 4 paragraph 56, focused on Professor Henderson 5 and what Professor Henderson didn't do that 6 he should have done. And that's the point 7 that I'm trying to make, and I think that's 8 clear in this paragraph. BY MS. CONN: 9 10 When you say Q. 11 "Diversification...appears to have been a motivating 12 factor for Mr. Costolo's sales," are you basing that 13 on anything other than what Twitter reported to the 14 press after Mr. Costolo came under scrutiny for 15 selling his stock? 16 Α. Yes. 17 0. What are you basing that on? 18 I'm basing it on what I just talked Α. 19 about a few minutes ago: The fact that Mr. Costolo 2.0 had a relatively low salary; he had substantial 21 equity in Twitter that had been locked up for many 22 months, even years prior to the IPO and then even a 23 period after that; and that he had some \$300-plus million in equity, he sold a very small percentage 24 25 of that, less than 10 percent; and unless he had a

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1 billion dollars in wealth outside of Twitter, 2. diversification would have been a perfectly 3 reasonable motivation for those trades. The same factors that you just 4 Q. 5 identified would also support consumption as a 6 motivation for those trades; would you agree? 7 Α. Well, consumption would be --8 consumption would be -- consumption would be a 9 motivation until you had sold enough stock to 10 satisfy your consumption needs, and then the consumption needs may not continue, but 11 12 diversification needs and some of these other 13 reasons may still be there -- would still be there. 14 I think you told me earlier that in 15 formulating your opinions about what motivated Mr. Costolo's trading prior to the class period, you 16 did not review any documents regarding what 17 18 knowledge he had about Twitter's business operations at the time; correct? 19 2.0 Α. Yes -- you know, yeah, nothing 21 specific. Certainly not with that intended purpose. 22 I'd like to show you what's previously Q. 23 been marked as Exhibit 308. (Exhibit 308, Previously marked.) 24 25 MS. CONN: For the record, Exhibit 308

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1	is a December 28, 2014, e-mail between Dick
2	Costolo and Peter Fenton bearing Bates
3	TWTR_SHEN_00248325 through I think 326,
4	although the Bates number has been cut off on
5	the second page. I apologize for that.
6	BY MS. CONN:
7	Q. Is this a document that you considered
8	in formulating your report?
9	A. I mean, I do recall reading some
10	e-mails from Christmastime or the holiday time. I
11	can't recall if it's this one specifically.
12	Is this one that I've cited?
13	Q. Yes, it actually is in your list of
14	materials considered.
15	A. Well, then, maybe this is one I've
16	seen.
17	Q. Do you know who Peter Fenton is?
18	A. Let me just refresh my memory on this.
19	Q. Sure.
20	(Pause.)
21	A. I can't recall exactly who Peter
22	Fenton is.
23	Q. Okay. I'll represent to you that
24	Mr. Fenton is a member of Twitter's board of
25	directors, or was at the time of this e-mail.

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	A. Okay.
2	Q. Is this e-mail in which Mr. Costolo
3	tells one of Twitter's directors that, quote, "it
4	
5	
6	expects to have his "feet held to the firewhen we
7	announce in February."
8	Do you see those statements?
9	A. I don't see the "February" thing.
10	Where's that?
11	Q. It's the paragraph that starts, "Of
12	course, it's the user number we all expect to have
13	our feet held to the fire about when we announce in
14	February."
15	A. Okay.
16	Q. Is this e-mail in which Mr. Costolo is
17	making these representations to one of Twitter's
18	directors relevant to your opinion about his
19	motivations for trading prior to the class period?
20	A. I mean, I'll note this is in December.
21	There's a lot of information in here. I don't know
22	how this fits into the overall information mix. I
23	mean, there's discussions about disappointing
24	things, things they're trying to do to make things
25	better. There's lots of information here. I don't

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1 know how to put this in context. 2 If you assume that Mr. Costolo Q. Okay. 3 knew of negative trends in user growth and user engagement at the time of his sales, does that 4 5 change your opinion? 6 Α. No, there's always, you know, 7 disappointing things, favorable things. There's 8 lots of -- there's a big mix of information about 9 companies all the time. So an e-mail like this 10 doesn't help me at all. 11 Well, I'm not asking you just about Q. the e-mail itself. I'm asking you to assume that 12 13 Mr. Costolo knew negative trends in user growth and 14 user engagement. 15 Α. I have no way to put that in the 16 overall context of the organization. So I don't know how important that is. I don't know if other 17 18 things were going on that might have swamped that 19 bad news on the positive side. I just have no idea. 20 Q. So it doesn't change your opinion. 21 Α. Definitely not. 22 If you'll look, please, at Q. paragraph 57 of your report. 23 (Pause.) 24 25 Α. Okay.

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q. And	you write here, towards the end of
2	the paragraph at	the top of the page 32,
3	Mr. Costolo's "de	cision not to sell during the class
4	period appears to	have been motivated at least in
5	part by other fac	tors."
6	Do	you see where I'm reading from?
7	A. Let	me just read this paragraph.
8	Q. Sur	e.
9	(Pa	use.)
10	A. Oka	у.
11	Q. Do	you see that statement that I just
12	read?	
13	A. Yes	•
14	Q. Now	, again, Mr. Costolo had canceled
15	his Rule 10b5-1 p	lan; correct?
16	A. A f	ew days into the class period, yes.
17	Q. And	, therefore, he could not sell
18	under Twitter's i	nsider trading policy during the
19	class period; is	that correct?
20	A. Not	unless he had put in another plan,
21	but we've talked	about that.
22	Q. So	when you refer here to his
23	"decision not to	sell," what are you referring to?
24	A. It	means that he canceled his plan
25	during he set	up a plan in August and then,

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1 during the class period, he canceled the plan. 2. Professor Henderson -- well, here I'm saying 3 Professor Henderson has argued that he didn't need to trade during the class period, I guess because he 4 5 didn't have consumption needs. And my point here is 6 simply that there may have been other factors beyond 7 consumption needs for why Mr. Costolo didn't sell. 8 Q. So the answer to my question, what are 9 you referring to when you talk about his decision 10 not to sell, is that you're talking about his 11 decision to cancel his plan? 12 Α. During the class period, yes. 13 Okay. As with the other sales that 0. 14 we've discussed today or trading that we've 15 discussed today, you're not able to say what, in 16 fact, was in Mr. Costolo's head at the time he 17 canceled his plan; is that true? 18 Α. True. Correct. And even if you could, Mr. Costolo 19 Q. 20 will be present at trial; right? 21 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form. 22 THE WITNESS: I have no idea. 23 BY MS. CONN: 24 You would expect that if he is present 0. in the courtroom, he'll testify; correct? 25

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
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1	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
2	THE WITNESS: I don't know the answer
3	to that.
4	BY MS. CONN:
5	Q. Can you think of any reason why the
6	jury would need to hear from you what was in
7	Mr. Costolo's head?
8	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
9	THE WITNESS: I'm not sure what you're
10	asking. I mean, I don't know what the jury
11	needs to hear.
12	BY MS. CONN:
13	Q. Okay. Well I mean, my point here
14	is, in paragraph 57, you've made some you've
15	speculated a bit about what could have motivated
16	Mr. Costolo's cancellation of his 10b5-1 plan;
17	correct?
18	A. I haven't speculated. Based on the
19	information that I've seen regarding discussions
20	about canceling these plans and the pressures from
21	the investment community and all the other things
22	we've talked about, I've laid out some possibilities
23	that would be reasonable possibilities that are not
24	consistent with the plaintiffs' allegations for why
25	we might have seen this trading behavior.

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Tw	vitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q. "Reasonable possibilitie	es" meaning
2	they may or may not be true.	
3	A. I don't know with certa	inty why
4	they why they did what they did at	any point in
5	time.	
6	Q. Okay. And withdraw	that.
7	7 I'm trying to find where	e it starts.
8	You go on to discuss in	your report
9	Professor Henderson's analysis of Mr.	Costolo's
10	trades relative to other CEOs. I bel	ieve that
11	starts at paragraph 58 and continues	on for several
12	paragraphs.	
13	A. Okay. Yes.	
14	Q. And then, in paragraph	67, you offer
15	what you describe as "a more relevant	analysis."
16	Do you see that?	
17	7 A. Yes.	
18	Q. To conduct that analysis	s, you selected
19	a group of companies and compared the	trading
20	behavior of their CEOs with Mr. Costo	lo's trading
21	behavior; correct?	
22	A. I did, yes.	
23	Q. And that was also the mo	ethodology
24	employed by Professor Henderson, wasn	't it?
25	5 A. No.	

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
2	BY MS. CONN:	
3	Q.	Oh. In what way was it different?
4	Α.	We used a very, very different method
5	for selecting	and filtering to find the comparable
6	CEOs. And Pr	ofessor Henderson didn't even I
7	don't even kn	ow what method he followed because the
8	method he des	cribed in the report would not have
9	given rise to	his to his sample group, so
LO	Q.	Okay.
L1	Α.	I have no idea what Professor
L2	Henderson did	•
L3	Q.	Well, what you're arguing with in your
L 4	report is the	particular selection Professor
L5	Henderson mad	e; isn't that right?
L6	Α.	It's all about the particular
L7	selection. I	mean, that's the whole point of
L8	picking a pee	r group.
L9	Q.	Okay. So taking it back a step from
20	what the peer	group was, you'd agree that both you
21	and Professor	Henderson chose a peer group and then
22	analyzed Mr.	Costolo's trading behavior relative to
23	the peer grou	p that you selected?
24	Α.	Yes. And I wouldn't call Professor
25	Hendergon's	nalysis neers. He nicked some firms to

	Confidential Vayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	compare Mr. Costolo to, but I wouldn't call them
2	peers.
3	Q. Okay. But setting aside that semantic
4	point
5	A. It's not semantic.
6	Q it's still a group of companies by
7	which he made a comparison; correct?
8	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
9	THE WITNESS: It is not semantic.
10	BY MS. CONN:
11	Q. Okay. I'm not trying to argue with
12	you, sir.
13	A. Okay.
14	Q. But I asked you if Professor Henderson
15	chose a peer group and analyzed Mr. Costolo's
16	trading behavior relative to that peer group and
17	that you did the same thing.
18	Your answer was "I wouldn't call them
19	peers." I'm just trying to get an answer to my
20	question.
21	A. Okay. I wouldn't call them peers.
22	Q. So how about an answer to a
23	yes-or-no answer to this question: Professor
24	Henderson chose a group of companies and compared
25	the trading behavior of their CEOs to Mr. Costolo's,

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and you also chose a group of companies and compared 1 their trading -- the trading behavior of their CEOs 2 3 to Mr. Costolo's; is that fair to say? That's fair, yes. 4 Α. Okay. You also made some subjective 5 0. 6 decisions about whether companies that matched your 7 criteria should be included in your analysis; isn't 8 that right? 9 Α. Can you point me to what you're 10 referring to? 11 Q. It's Footnote 126 on page 38. Yes. 12 (Pause.) 13 In Footnote 126, you seem to be Q. 14 acknowledging that you excluded a company that fit 15 your prespecified parameters since the CEO resigned 16 one month after the company's IPO and may have had 17 unconventional trading patterns. 18 Do you see that? 19 Α. Right. 20 Q. So even though you had a defined set 21 of criteria, you also made a decision that certain 22 companies within those criteria should not be included in your sample. 23 24 Α. I did. And I clearly discuss those in 25 and footnoted those in my report, where Professor

	Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Henderson did not.
2	Q. Okay. Did you you told me you had
3	not read his deposition; right?
4	A. I have not.
5	Q. So you selected companies based on
6	one of the factors you considered was whether they
7	had an IPO close in time to Twitter's IPO; is that
8	right?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Why would the random chance that these
11	companies IPO'd at the same time as Twitter make
12	them peers of Twitter?
13	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
14	THE WITNESS: What do you mean by
15	"random"?
16	BY MS. CONN:
17	Q. Meaning that they just so happened to
18	IPO in a particular time frame.
19	A. Well, that certainly is not the first
20	criteria. The first criteria was to select firms in
21	the same industry code as Twitter. So among a set
22	of firms that are deemed by the government,
23	actually, to be in the same industry as Twitter,
24	then I once I have that group, then I look for

the similar kinds of tech companies that went public

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1	in a window around Twitter's.					
2	Q. How many of the companies that you					
3	selected are social media companies?					
4	A. I I don't know precisely. I mean,					
5	they're based on the Standard Industrial					
6	Classification code that is in the same industry					
7	code as Twitter.					
8	Q. How many of the companies you selected					
9	are actually considered by Twitter to be its peers?					
10	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.					
11	THE WITNESS: Well yeah, you know,					
12	this isn't I'm not selecting a peer group					
13	based on what kind of products compete with					
14	each other or social media products that					
15	compete with each other. I'm selecting a					
16	group of peers that I believe would be					
17	appropriate for looking at the trading					
18	behavior of the CEO.					
19	BY MS. CONN:					
20	Q. And to use your words in paragraph 67,					
21	you believe that your selection of comparator					
22	companies is more "reasonable"					
23	A. Yes.					
24	Q than Professor Henderson's; is that					
25	true?					

Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation 1 Yes, Professor Henderson used, I would 2. call, an ad hoc approach that doesn't even follow 3 what he disclosed in his report. And I'm using an 4 approach that's much more scientific and more consistent with what a researcher -- an empirical 5 researcher would do in my field, accounting and 6 7 finance. Would you agree that there is some 8 0. degree of arbitrariness in your selection criteria? 9 10 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form. THE WITNESS: No, I don't think 11 12 there's any arbitrariness at all. 13 BY MS. CONN: 14 Fair to say that you disagree with the 0. 15 selection of companies that Professor Henderson 16 made? 17 Α. I disagree with his approach. So the 18 companies fall out of the approach. So when the 19 approach is flawed, then the comparator group will

- be flawed.
- And when you say "approach," do you 0. mean his -- his criteria?

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Well, I mean everything. So I mean Α. the going and finding a list of tech companies from a random magazine or website or what have you, then

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1	putting	in	some	criteria	that	ignores	whether	

2. whether he's looking at trading behavior following 3 an IPO. And then, in a very ad hoc way, including 4 and excluding certain CEOs inexplicably in his analysis based on his own criteria. 5 6 Do you know Professor Henderson, by 0. 7

- the way?
 - Α. Not personally.
- 9 Let's turn to paragraph 71 in your 0. 10 report, Exhibit Henderson 2.
- 11 Α. Okay.

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12 In this and the following two Q. 13 paragraphs, you criticize Professor Henderson -withdraw that. 14

In this and the following two paragraphs, you criticize Professor Henderson's characterization of stock sales by Twitter insiders.

Is that a fair summary?

- Yes, I'm -- yes, I'm critiquing his --Α. yeah, his analysis of the full group of Twitter executives and their trades over a relatively long time frame.
- And I think that we established Q. earlier in the deposition that this is the aggregate trading by Twitter insiders during the class period;

,	Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	is that right or during that period that he
2	analyzed?
3	A. That's my understanding, yes.
4	Q. Do you disagree that withdraw that.
5	I don't want to ask a double negative.
6	Do you agree that Twitter insiders
7	sold more stock in the period from Analyst Day to
8	the end of the class period than in the other
9	periods Professor Henderson analyzed?
10	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
11	THE WITNESS: Well, I mean you
12	know, I'm not sure exactly what you're asking
13	there. I mean, Professor Henderson looks at
14	it on a monthly basis. So, you know, I think
15	if simply answering your question, I think
16	there would have been more sales sold in the
17	later period than between Analyst Day and the
18	class period. So I think that's I don't
19	think that's the question you want the answer
20	to.
21	BY MS. CONN:
22	Q. Okay. I'm looking at paragraph 71.
23	A. Okay.
24	Q. And I understand, sir, that you have
25	some disputes with Professor Henderson's

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1 characterization here, but do you disagree with his conclusions that Twitter insiders over -- I'm sorry. 2 3 Take a look at paragraph 71, second line from the bottom of page 41. 4 5 Α. Okay. 6 You quote Professor Henderson as 0. 7 saying Twitter insiders "sold 1.2 million shares per 8 month and \$50 million per month, or about 1.8 times 9 and 2.4 times the average share and dollar amount, 10 respectively," from -- as compared to 2014 through 11 2019. 12 Α. Okay. 13 Do you disagree with his numbers here? Q. 14 No. So I didn't -- I didn't Α. 15 independently verify the number -- all the trades during this long time period, but my understanding 16 17 is, based on the website that he used to come up with these numbers, those are the numbers that get 18 19 spit out. And do you disagree -- going up a 20 Q. 21 couple lines in that same paragraph, do you disagree 22 with the conclusion that "two of the top three

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biggest months of sales by dollar volume (and four

of the top ten biggest months in terms of stock

volume) over a 61-month period" occurred in that

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1	Analyst-Day-to-class-period time frame?
2	A. Yeah, I don't dispute with the
3	numbers. I dispute the relevance of his of his
4	analysis of those numbers.
5	Q. Okay. You say here, at the top of
6	page 42, "Professor Henderson relies solely on a
7	mechanical analysis of stock sales data to make this
8	claim, [and] ignores relevant economic
9	circumstances, ignores documentation that discusses
10	the motivations behind the timing of 'other Twitter
11	insiders' stock sales, and fails to recognize
12	particular circumstances that explain the sales."
13	I won't read the rest of the sentence.
14	What "economic circumstances" are you
15	referring to here?
16	A. So we've been discussing a lot of
17	those today. So keep in mind that his trades here
18	in this analysis include Mr. Costolo, they include
19	the founders, they include Mr. Noto and the other
20	executives that we have been talking about.
21	So those executives have a lot of the
22	shares, so their shares are going to be, in all
23	likelihood their trading behavior is going to be
24	heavily influencing this. So in some sense, this
25	analysis Professor Henderson is doing is just going

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1 to kind of be mirroring what we've been talking 2. about all along. 3 So the economic circumstances are that 4 there was an IPO, there was a lockup period, you had founders and the CEO that had committed to not 5 6 selling shares -- publicly committed to not selling shares for some number of months. 7 And so then in and around Analyst Day 8 9 through the class period, you would expect to see a 10 lot more trading in that time period for all the reasons we've discussed than you would in 2018, 11 which is several years after the IPO. 12 13 So Professor Henderson, by simply 14 looking at what the trading behavior looks like in 15 2017 and '18 and '19 and saying it's different than 16 the trading behavior that happened right after 17 the -- right after the IPO, that's not surprising. 18 We've talked a lot about why you would expect to see 19 more trading coming after the IPO and the lockup period. So it's the same set of arguments that 20 21 we've been talking about today. 22 Is there a different time period that Q. 23 you think would be appropriate for such an analysis? Well, the analysis -- I mean, to 24 Α. 25 compare -- well, couple of things.

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1 To compare the trading behavior 2. following an IPO and following a lockup period to a 3 random time period, I don't see how that's useful. 4 The analysis we were talking about a 5 few minutes ago where you compare the trading 6 behavior following an IPO and a lockup period to 7 other executives that are also experiencing an IPO and a lockup period, that's more of an 8 9 apples-to-apples comparison. 10 So anything -- any kind of analysis that strips out the expected trading behavior around 11 an IPO and sort of takes that out of the equation is 12 13 not going to be very useful here. 14 So when you say, also in this 0. 15 sentence, that Professor Henderson "fails to 16 recognize particular circumstances that explain the 17 sales during the period of Analyst Day [to the] 18 class period," is that something different? Are you referring to something different there or what we've 19 just discussed? 20 21 No, mainly the same thing, so the IPO, Α. 22 the lockup period, all the other things we've been 23 talking about. 24 You also say that Professor Henderson 0. 25 ignored relevant documentation.

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Did you review documents regarding
2	whether the trading individuals had material
3	non-public information at the time of their sales?
4	A. No. I mean, again, keep in mind,
5	these Twitter insiders are including Mr. Costolo,
6	Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Williams. So they're including all
7	the same executives we've been talking about.
8	So I guess my answer is the same as
9	the earlier answer. I haven't studied what material
10	non-public information they might have had.
11	Q. Okay. In paragraph 74, you discuss
12	the cancellation of the 10b5-1 plans, and you state

Q. Okay. In paragraph 74, you discuss the cancellation of the 10b5-1 plans, and you state that, quote, "There are multiple reasons why a corporate executive" might cancel a trading plan, and then you list four possibilities.

Do you see that?

A. I do, yes.

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Q. Did you see any evidence that any of these reasons was present at Twitter -- withdraw that. Let me ask it a little bit better.

Did you see any evidence that any of the four possible reasons for canceling a plan was, in fact, in play at Twitter during the class period?

- A. Not specifically, no.
- MS. CONN: Can we go off the record

Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation for a minute. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now is 12:12 p.m. We are off the record. (Luncheon recess from the record.)

Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation 1 AFTERNOON SESSION 2. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This marks the beginning of Media No. 3. The time right now 3 4 is 12:55 p.m. We're back on the record. 5 WAYNE R. GUAY, 6 having been previously sworn, resumed the 7 stand and testified further as follows: 8 EXAMINATION (Cont'd.) BY MS. CONN: 9 10 Welcome back, Professor Guay. You Q. 11 understand that you're still under oath after our 12 lunch break? 13 A. Yes. 14 0. If I could redirect you back to 15 paragraph 71 of your report, which is Henderson 16 Exhibit 2. 17 Α. Okay. 18 I want to ask you about your statement 0. here at the top of page 42 that Professor Henderson 19 "ignores documentation that discusses the 20 21 motivations behind the timing of 'other...insiders' stock sales." 22 23 Do you see that?

And your footnote here references two

I do.

Α.

Q.

24

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1	documents; is that true?	
2	A. Let's see.	
3	(Pause.)	
4	A. Yeah.	
5	Q. Are those the only documents that you	
6	saw that discussed the motivations behind other	
7	Twitter insiders' stock sales?	
8	A. No, those are just a couple of	
9	examples.	
10	Q. As you sit here today, can you think	
11	of other documents that reference or discuss the	
12	motivations of other Twitter insiders' stock sales?	
13	A. Well, I mean, yeah, we talked about	
14	some of the I think we talked about maybe we	
15	haven't, but, yeah, I reference some documents in	
16	here that discusses communications between	
17	executives regarding cancellation of their 10b5-1	
18	plans. There may be some other documents that talk	
19	about putting the 10b5-1 plans in place prior to the	
20	class period.	
21	Q. Are all of those documents that you	
22	have in mind right now in your list of materials	
23	considered?	
24	A. Certainly the ones that I have in mind	
25	would be ones that I've seen, yes.	

	Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q. You'd agree that the documents in your
2	list of materials considered are not the complete
3	universe of documents in this litigation; correct?
4	A. I understand that, yes.
5	Q. And the documents you reviewed or
6	the documents listed on your materials considered
7	list, were those provided to you by counsel?
8	A. Some were. We talked about that
9	earlier. The Bates stamped ones would be.
10	Q. Okay.
11	A. Some of the other ones.
12	Q. Sure.
13	And the Bates stamped documents on
14	that list of materials considered, those were
15	selected for your review by counsel; correct?
16	A. Selected for my review by counsel?
17	Some of them may have been documents some of them
18	may be documents where I requested documents on
19	certain topics. Some of them may have been ones
20	that they selected because they thought it would be
21	relevant to my analysis.
22	Q. Let's turn back to paragraph I
23	think we were at paragraph 75 of your report.
24	A. Okay.

Here in paragraph 75 of your report,

25

Q.

Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	Henderson Exhibit 2, you disagree with Professor	
2	Henderson's statement that the cancellations of	
3	Rule 10b5-1 plans by certain Twitter insiders were	
4	"suspicious"; is that correct?	
5	A. That are "inherently 'suspicious'."	
6	Q. Okay. Is it your opinion that the	
7	cancellation of a Rule 10b5-1 plan is never	
8	consistent with an intent to defraud?	
9	A. I mean, again, you can probably	
10	construct hypotheticals where that where it could	
11	be.	
12	Q. So you would agree that there are	
13	circumstances under which the cancellation of a	
14	Rule 10b5-1 plan is consistent with an intent to	
15	defraud?	
16	A. Well, the cancellation per se I	
17	mean, I don't know if the cancellation per se would	
18	be consistent with an intent to defraud because I'm	
19	not sure the cancellation per se would harm	
20	investors in any way.	
21	So maybe I'm not quite sure what your	
22	question is, I guess.	
23	Q. Right.	
24	I'm just and I think we discussed	
25	earlier you know, we were talking about	

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

W	
Wayne Guay	

1	Rule 10b5-1 plan cancellations and what the what	
2	you had meant earlier in your report when you talked	
3	about them "by itself" is not a violation of	
4	Rule 10b-5 or 10b5-1, excuse me. I think you	
5	told me you meant by "by itself" without any other	
6	contextual information; is that correct?	
7	A. Yes, in gen yes. In general, that	
8	would be what I mean, yes.	
9	Q. And so that's sort of the distinction	
10	you're making right now, correct, that the 10b5-1	
11	cancellation, without any other contextual	
12	information, may or may not be consistent with an	
13	intent to defraud?	
14	A. Yes, inherently it's not inherently	
15	suspicious. So without any other context, canceling	
16	a plan, in my mind, is not suspicious.	
17	Q. But if you had other context, aside	
18	from just the cancellation itself, that other	
19	contextual information may support an inference	
20	or it may support an intent to defraud; correct?	
21	A. Well, I haven't seen any evidence of	
22	that in this case, but could you construct a	
23	hypothetical? I mean, anything's possible, I	
24	suppose.	
25	Q. For example, would you want to know	

Wayne	Guay
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In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

what the executive knew about the company's business 1 2 when he entered into his plan? 3 So a minute ago, you're talking about Α. cancellations. Now you're talking about entering 4 5 into the plan? 6 0. Uh-huh. 7 Α. So certainly the 10b5-1 plans -- the 8 SEC requirements are they have to enter into those 9 plans when they're not in possession of material 10 non-public information. So that's one of the requirements of the 10b5-1 plan. 11 12 Would you want to know that Q. 13 executive's prior trading history? 14 Would I want to know for what purpose? Α. For purposes of formulating an opinion 15 0. about whether the cancellation was consistent with 16 an intent to defraud. 17 18 I mean, again, I haven't been asked to Α. determine whether the cancellation was consistent 19 with an intent to defraud. We talked about what 2.0 21 I've done. So I quess you're now talking about --22 I'm not sure what you're talking about. 23 To go back, the original question was, Q. are there circumstances under which the cancellation 24 25 of a 10b5-1 plan could be consistent with the intent

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation	
1	to defraud?	
2	And I think your answer was, without	
3	any other contextual information	
4	A. Right.	
5	Q no.	
6	So now I'm trying to	
7	A. I see.	
8	Q ascertain, what contextual	
9	information would you want.	
10	A. I haven't given that a thought.	
11	Q. Okay. As you sit here today, can you	
12	say whether the executive's prior trading history	
13	might be relevant to that analysis?	
14	A. To the analysis of whether the	
15	cancellation of a 10b5-1 plan was consistent with an	
16	intent to defraud? I mean, again, I don't have any	
17	real context to put that in.	
18	Q. How about what the executive knew when	
19	he canceled his plan?	
20	A. I mean, if one was you know, if	
21	I mean, again, I would need to I would need to	
22	have more context.	
23	Q. Same answer with respect to what	
24	information was in the public domain at the time, at	
25	the time of the cancellation, to be clear?	

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	A. I mean yeah, I mean yeah,
2	again yeah, if you want to study something,
3	getting some information about it would be probably
4	a reasonable thing to do, but I'm not aware that
5	Professor Henderson has provided any of that
6	information.
7	Q. And would you also consider what the
8	stock price was doing at the time of the
9	cancellation for that analysis?
10	A. What it was doing?
11	Q. Uh-huh.
12	A. What does that mean?
13	Q. Was it up, was it down, flat?
14	A. Relative to what?
15	Q. To prior prices.
16	A. I can't see how that would be
17	relevant, but, I mean, maybe you could construct a
18	story where it would be relevant.
19	Q. If the executive is in possession of
20	material non-public information at the time he
21	cancels his Rule 25 I'm sorry Rule 10b5-1
22	plan, is that relevant to whether the cancellation
23	is suspicious?
24	A. Say that again.

Fair enough. I kind of garbled that

25

Q.

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation	
1	question.	
2	If the executive is in possession of	
3	material non-public information at the time he	
4	cancels his plan, is that relevant to whether the	
5	cancellation is suspicious?	
6	A. Again, it would depend on the context.	
7	Q. When you say "it would depend on the	
8	context," what other information would you want to	
9	know?	
10	A. Well, I mean, none of this relates to	
11	the stuff that I've been asked to do in this case	
12	really, so I'm just trying to understand what	
13	you're asking me to think about what analysis I	
14	would do in a very generic hypothetical setting.	
15	So, I mean, I'm trying to be helpful,	
16	but without more context if you want to ask me	
17	something specific to what I did or something	
18	specific to this case, I might be able to give you a	
19	better answer.	
20	Q. Well, in this case, you disagree that	
21	the cancellation of the 10b5-1 plans by Mr. Costolo	
22	and other executives was inherently suspicious;	
23	correct?	
24	A. Correct.	
25	Q. And in formulating that opinion, did	

	Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	you consider what those executives knew at the time
2	they entered into their plans?
3	A. To some extent, yes.
4	Q. Did you see any evidence that they
5	withdraw that.
6	Did you consider what information
7	those executives knew when they canceled their
8	plans?
9	A. To some extent, yes.
10	Q. When you say "to some extent," what
11	are you referring to?
12	A. Well, I mean, as I talk about in my
13	report, my understanding of the discussions among
14	the executives around the time of the cancellation
15	of the plans is that they were sensitive to the fact
16	that outside investors were looking at their trades
17	and might be misperceiving what those trades meant.
18	And so which is a perfectly
19	reasonable thing to do. And being cognizant of
20	that, they decided to cancel their plans so that
21	they didn't send the wrong signal to the market.
22	Q. I think my question's a little bit
23	different.
24	A. Okay.

Did you consider whether they had

25

Q.

	Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	material non-public information about Twitter's
2	business at the time they canceled their plans?
3	A. Okay. That wasn't the question,
4	though, but this is a new question.
5	Q. That is the new question.
6	A. Okay. Did I no, I didn't consider
7	that.
8	Q. Did you consider
9	A. Well, I didn't analyze that.
10	Q. What's the difference? What's the
11	distinction in your mind?
12	A. Well, considering it would seem to
13	imply that I know it does or doesn't exist and that
14	I chose to ignore it.
15	Q. Okay.
16	A. I simply don't know if it existed.
17	Q. You don't know one way or the other?
18	A. No. Again, I've analyzed the
19	situation both under the assumption the plaintiffs'
20	allegations are correct that they had material
21	non-public information and in a scenario where their
22	allegations are not correct.
23	Q. And did you did you analyze whether
24	the withdraw that.
25	Did you analyze what information was

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation	
1	in the public domain at the time the executives	
2	canceled their plans?	
3	A. To some extent, yes.	
4	Q. And is that are you referring to	
5	the same information that was in your prior answer,	
6	the sensitivity to the public scrutiny?	
7	A. Yes, the the sensitivity that the	
8	sales may be sending the wrong signal to the market.	
9	Q. You said you didn't analyze whether	
10	Mr. Costolo was in possession of material non-public	
11	information at the time of the cancellation; is that	
12	correct?	
13	A. No I did not do that.	
14	Q. Okay. I'd like to show you what's	
15	previously been marked as Exhibit 299.	
16	(Exhibit 299, Previously marked.)	
17	BY MS. CONN:	
18	Q. Is this well, I'll represent to you	
19	this is one of the documents in the list of	
20	materials you considered, sir.	
21	MS. CONN: And for the record,	
22	Exhibit 299 is a an October 16, 2014,	
23	e-mail from Dick Costolo to the Twitter	

board, bearing Bates TWTR_SHEN_00249151

through 52.

24

25

	Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	BY MS. CONN:	
2	Q.	Do you recall reviewing this document
3	in the course	of preparing your report?
4		(Pause.)
5	Α.	Vaguely, I guess, but not not
6	specifically.	It doesn't I don't think it has
7	much to do wit	th the trading behavior that I
8	analyzed.	
9	Q.	Would you take a look, please, at the
10	third paragrap	oh down in the e-mail.
11	Α.	Okay.
12	Q.	Where Mr. Costolo tells the board,
13	Twitter's boar	ed of directors, "We simply won't be
14	able to grow t	the business at the pace we'd like if
15	we don't start	adding more healthy users to the
16	platform who u	use us on a more regular basis."
17		Do you see that?
18	Α.	I do.
19	Q.	That e-mail to the board was not
20	relevant to yo	our analysis of Mr. Costolo's trading
21	behavior; is t	hat your testimony?
22	Α.	I'll note that this e-mail is
23	outside of the	e class period, so it's several months
24	prior to the o	class period. But I'm not sure why it
25	would be relev	ant. I mean, as we've talked about, I

c. Securities Litigation
10

1	don't know what any of these things I don't know
2	the context of any of these things. I don't know if
3	this is if these are good things or bad things.
4	I don't know how many of these things were still
5	outstanding issues at the time of the start of the
6	class period relative to October. So I have no way
7	of assessing how this might have affected his
8	trading behavior.
9	Q. Did you ask for documents related to
10	what Mr. Costolo knew about Twitter's business near
11	the time of the cancellation in February 2015?
12	A. What he knew about the business?
13	Q. Uh-huh.
14	A. No, I'm not sure how that would have
15	been relevant.
16	Q. Did you ask for documents reflecting
17	any material non-public information Mr. Costolo had
18	at the time of his cancellation?
19	A. I wouldn't even know how to formulate
20	that request. Presumably that's one of the key
21	issues for the jury to decide.
22	Q. Do you know how this document came to
23	be in your stack of documents you considered?
24	A. Not no, not not directly, no.
25	Q. You don't know one way or another

Wayne Guay

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	whether it's one that counsel selected for you?	
2	A. I'm not sure.	
3	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.	
4	THE WITNESS: I'm not sure whether it	
5	was related to a request that I put in for	
6	certain types of documents or whether it was	
7	related to something they thought might be	
8	relevant. I just don't recall.	
9	BY MS. CONN:	
10	Q. Okay. And if, in fact, plaintiffs'	
11	allegation that Mr. Costolo had was in possession	
12	of material non-public information at the time of	
13	his at the time he canceled his 10b5-1 plan is	
14	proven true, would you still maintain that the	
15	cancellation was not suspicious?	
16	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.	
17	THE WITNESS: I mean, you know, the	
18	key point my I'm responding to	
19	Professor Henderson's report, and I'm saying	
20	it's not inherently suspicious based on the	
21	evidence that Professor Henderson's provided,	
22	which is none.	
23	And so we've talked about it. I	
24	analyzed Mr. Costolo's trading behavior	
25	during the class period, Mr. Noto's trading	

Wayne Guay

2.

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

behavior during the class period. And I make some pretty straightforward statements about the profitability -- or the financial gains or losses of those trades under a scenario where the plaintiffs' allegations are true. So there's certainly nothing in my opinion that would change.

BY MS. CONN:

- Q. So just so I'm clear, are you offering the opinion that the cancellations were not suspicious, or you're simply saying that Professor Henderson has not shown that they were suspicious?
- A. Well, I'm offering the -- maybe three things; one, that they're not inherently suspicious without any additional information; two, that Professor Henderson doesn't provide any evidence that I've seen that they're suspicious; and, three, after looking at some of the facts of the case and some of the issues surrounding what I saw in terms of discussions among the executives for why they canceled the plans, those reasons seemed perfectly reasonable to me. And, in fact, they seem perfectly reasonable to Professor Henderson as well, and he says as much in his report.
 - Q. Did you -- in reaching your opinion

Wayne Guay

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1 that the coordinated cancellation of the Rule 10b5-1 2 plans by Twitter's chairman, CEO, general counsel, and VP of sales in February 2015 was not inherently 3 suspicious, were you asked to assume that the 4 5 defendants were canceling their plans in response to 6 negative media scrutiny? 7 Α. You need to break that one down. 8 Q. Sure. 9 I don't remember using the word Α. 10 "coordinated," would be one thing, but... 11 No, that's my word. Q. 12 Α. Okay. 13 So -- but I think you've offered the 0. 14 opinion that the cancellation of the 10b5-1 plans by a number of executives that we've named -- or that 15 16 Professor Henderson has named in his report and that we've discussed today -- I think you've offered the 17 18 opinion that those cancellations were not inherently suspicious; true? 19 They're not inherently suspicious, 20 Α. 21 Simply canceling a plan doesn't mean there's 22 anything suspicious. 23 And in reaching your conclusion or Q. opinion that those cancellations were not inherently 24 25 suspicious, were you asked to assume that the

Wayne Guay

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In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

cancellations were in response to negative media scrutiny?

A. No, I don't even need to really know anything about the Twitter case to make that -- to say that canceling a 10b5-1 plan is not inherently suspicious is simply a general statement that if we see a cancellation without any other context, we can't simply assume it's suspicious.

So Professor Henderson seems to think he can draw that inference without any facts. I don't agree with that. And then when I look at some of the facts surrounding what the executives were talking about at the time they canceled their plans, Professor Henderson and I both agree that their story is a reasonable one.

- Q. But did you assume one way or the other that the cancellations were, in fact, motivated by negative media scrutiny?
- A. Well, no. The explanation as I understand it -- or at least the e-mails I've seen for the executives discussing the cancellation of the plans were surrounding concerns about the media scrutiny. And knowing what I know about executive trading, knowing what I know about the public signal it sends to investors, both I and Professor

	Confidential Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Henderson opine that it's a reasonable explanation
2	for that behavior.
3	Professor Henderson goes on to say he
4	thinks it could be something else, but we both agree
5	that their what we've seen is a reasonable
6	explanation.
7	Q. And setting aside whether or not it's
8	a reasonable explanation, you're not saying
9	you're not offering the opinion that that was, in
10	fact, the motivation for the cancellation.
11	A. No, it's consistent with, but I'm
12	not again, we've talked about the state of mind.
13	I don't know what their state of mind was.
14	Q. Okay. I'd like to show you what we'll
15	mark as Guay Exhibit 2.
16	(Guay Exhibit 2, Journal of Financial
17	Economics Article, marked for
18	identification.)
19	MS. CONN: Which for the record is a
20	Journal of Financial Economics article
21	entitled, "The Power of the Pen and Executive
22	Compensation."
23	BY MS. CONN:

You're familiar with this document,

24

25

Q.

Professor?

Wayne Guay		Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation	
1	Α.	Yes, I am.	
2	Q.	You are one of the coauthors of this	
3	article; is t	hat true?	
4	А.	I am.	
5	Q.	And in this article, you've opined	
6	that negative	media attention does not based on	
7	your own empi	rical research, negative media	
8	attention doe	s not result in a change in executive	
9	compensation;	is that correct?	
10	А.	Yeah, I wouldn't we don't typically	
11	say refer	to it as "opined," but I think we've	
12	done some emp	done some empirical work. And can you point me to	
13	the specific	thing that you're reading.	
14	Q.	Sure. It's on page 2 of the article.	
15	Α.	Okay.	
16	Q.	There's a paragraph about halfway down	
17	the page		
18	Α.	Okay.	
19	Q.	that states, "We find little	
20	support for t	he hypothesis that the press serves as	
21	a catalyst or	change agent for CEO compensation	
22	practices. S	pecifically"	
23	Α.	Right, I see that.	
24	Q.	It goes on to say, "Thus, our results	
25	do not corrob	orate recent evidence that the media	

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	exerts an important influence on corporate
2	governance choices."
3	A. Uh-huh.
4	Q. Is that still a statement you agree
5	with today?
6	A. Certainly, based on the evidence we
7	had when we wrote this paper. I mean yeah.
8	Q. But you believe that the media did
9	exert an influence over Twitter's compensation
10	practices?
11	A. Well, so just to break it down a
12	little bit, I mean, I wasn't analyzing Twitter's
13	compensation practices. So what this paper does
14	is let me just I'll briefly explain what it
15	does.
16	The idea was that the point of the
17	paper is that CEO compensation, and in particular
18	sort of media coverage of excessive CEO
19	compensation, had become very popular at the time
20	it's still quite popular. So there have been
21	arguments that people have made that one of the
22	things that can keep CEO compensation in check is
23	when the media gets after executives for excessive

So what we study in this paper is if a

24

25

pay.

Wayne Guay

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1 CEO attracts more attention from the media with 2. respect to their compensation, do you see the board and the CEO change their behavior with respect to 3 the level of compensation. And we don't find much 4 5 evidence of that. 6 And the reason we put forward and the 7 one that I actually believe is that because -- I 8 think that the board and the CEO typically believe 9 that they're contracting appropriately over the 10 compensation. So just because the media is after 11 them doesn't mean that they necessarily need to make 12 some change. 13 And if you want to draw an analogy to 14 the Twitter situation there, I mean, these 15 executives -- as I saw it, there was some debate 16 over should the media be interpreting our sales in such a way, they shouldn't, but they do, and so then 17 18 what are we going to do? Should we cancel the plans or not? And that was the debate that I saw in those 19 2.0 e-mails. 21 So this paper doesn't speak directly 22 to the issues in the Twitter case, but there are 23 some analogies that can be made. 24 Is the avoidance as you were just Q. 25 describing, the avoidance of negative public

Wayne Guay

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1 scrutiny, in your opinion, a legitimate reason to 2 cancel a 10b5-1 plan? Well, it certainly can be. I mean, as 3 Α. I've discussed in my report, I mean, executives and 4 5 the board are typically concerned with the signals 6 they send to investors. And so there's a variety of 7 different ways that they send signals. 8 And if they perceive that the -- that 9 investors are getting the wrong idea about what's 10 going on, then they might try to send a signal that conveys better information. So that's a very common 11 12 thing to do. 13 I think both you and Professor Q. 14 Henderson are in agreement that there's nothing 15 inherently nefarious about canceling 10b5-1 plans in 16 response to media attention; would you think that's 17 fair to say? 18 Yes, I think that's the -- well, Α. Professor Henderson calls them inherently suspicious 19 to cancel plans. So I think he -- I'm not sure he 20 21 would agree with that statement that you've just 22 made, but I certainly don't think there's anything 23 inherently nefarious or suspicious about canceling -- canceling a 10b5-1 plan. 24

Q. Right.

25

Wayne Guay	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1 And my question is specifically on the 2 basis that you want to avoid public -- negative public attention. 3 That's a non-fraudulent reason to 4 cancel a plan; correct? 5 6 Α. Yes, certainly they are going to be 7 concerned with how the press and investors are 8 thinking about the company. 9 In fact, canceling the -- Twitter 0. 10 executives canceling of their 10b5-1 plans provided 11 them an opportunity for favorable media coverage; 12 would you agree? 13 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form. 14 THE WITNESS: Well, favorable in the 15 sense that they -- they may have believed 16 that they were correcting a misperception on the part of the media. So favorable in the 17 18 sense that it gets them back to the correct 19 inference. BY MS. CONN: 2.0 21 Okay. And would you agree that 0. that -- that desire to correct the media's 22 23 misperception, as you called it, is an economically rational act? 24 25 It can be, but keep in mind we're not Α.

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	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	just talking about the media here. We're also
2	talking about the media as sort of a mouthpiece of
3	investors. So at the end of the day, they might
4	care about media, but they care as much about
5	investors.
6	Q. And that's economically rational, that
7	concern.
8	A. It can be. It can be because it
9	can it can it can, you know, influence how
10	investors think about the company, and that can
11	create problems.
12	Q. I'd like to show you what's previously
13	been marked as Exhibit 93.
14	(Exhibit 93, Previously marked.)
15	MS. CONN: For the record, Exhibit 93
16	ic an April 22 2015 e-mail between Jim

(Exhibit 93, Previously marked.)

MS. CONN: For the record, Exhibit 93

is an April 22, 2015, e-mail between Jim

Prosser and Vijaya Gadde bearing Bates

TWTR_SHEN_00326991 to 6993.

19 BY MS. CONN:

20

21

- Q. Is this one of the documents you considered in preparing your report?
- A. I believe so. I know I've seen this article. And it might have been embedded in an e-mail, so --
- Q. Okay. I think actually it is on your

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	list of mater	ials considered.
2	Α.	Okay.
3	Q.	And you recollect reviewing it at some
4	point; is tha	t right?
5	Α.	Yep.
6	Q.	Would you look at the second page of
7	the e-mail, t	he one ending Bates 6992.
8	Α.	Okay.
9	Q.	Do you see here an e-mail from Jim
10	Prosser?	
11	Α.	I do at the bottom, yep.
12	Q.	He writes about some questions
13	about some	questions from someone who had been,
14	quote, tipped	off, unquote, that "our C-level execs
15	all canceled	their plans."
16		Do you see that?
17	Α.	Yes. I'm just reading it here, so
18		(Pause.)
19	Α.	Okay.
20	Q.	Do you see here where Mr. Prosser
21	says, "Told h	im an outside observer would indeed see
22	that past reg	ular stock sales that were happening
23	are no longer	happening, and that the cause of that

would either be a plan cancellation or plan

expiration (decline to say which it was)"?

24

25

Wayne	Guay
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In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	A. I do, yes.
2	Q. Can you think of any reason why
3	Twitter wouldn't just let the public know that it
4	was canceling the executives had canceled their
5	10b5-1 plans?
6	A. Well, I mean, my understanding here is
7	that Twitter's general policy at this time was that,
8	in the SEC filings, when there were trades that were
9	made, they disclosed that those were made pursuant
10	to a 10b5-1 plan. But I don't believe that they
11	were a company that disclosed the details of the
12	plan ex ante, at the time the plan was entered into,
13	the length of plan and so forth.
14	And so my understanding of what's
15	going on here is that I'm not sure who Dan
16	Primack is. I assume he might be someone in the
17	media, but it sounds like he got some tip that all
18	the executives were canceling the plans and
19	essentially that, based on public information,
20	somebody would be able to infer that, with the
21	trades stopping, that there was either a plan
22	cancellation or plan expiration.
23	It seems like a sort of a statement of
24	factual issues related to what an outside observer
25	would be able to see.

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	in to time increasing ingular
1	So your question was?
2	Q. Yeah, let me ask a more targeted
3	question.
4	I think you've agreed with me that in
5	the face of the negative media scrutiny that some
6	Twitter executives were getting for their trades,
7	the cancellation of the plans could have been an
8	opportunity for positive public relations, positive
9	statement to the public. I think we actually just
10	talked about that a moment ago.
11	A. Yeah, so selling of shares can send a
12	negative signal to the market, buying shares can
13	send a positive signal to the market, and the
14	executives are cognizant of the signaling effects of
15	the trades.
16	Q. Given that, was it did Twitter have
17	an opportunity here to tell the public, our
18	executives are canceling their plans as a way of
19	signaling the market?
20	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
21	THE WITNESS: I mean, it's possible
22	they could have done that.
23	BY MS. CONN:
24	Q. And so, in your opinion, was it
25	economically rational for them to bypass that

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opportunity and decline to comment on whether the 1 2 cessation in trading was the result of cancellation or simple plan expiration? 3 4 I mean, it depends on the -- you know, Α. 5 it depends on what they were trying to accomplish. 6 So companies are typically concerned with setting a 7 precedent, so they have to think about what the 8 precedent they'd be setting was. Whether -- an 9 inference of it being a plan cancellation or a plan 10 expiration, whether there would be any real 11 difference in that. 12 I mean, the fact that executives have 13 stopped selling sends a signal, whether there's any 14 differential benefit from making an additional 15 public disclosure. There would be a lot of things 16 that they would think about here. 17 0. Let's take a look at paragraph 79 of 18 your report, please. So in paragraph 79, midway into that paragraph, you appear to be criticizing 19 Professor Henderson for not accepting Mr. Costolo's 20 21 explanation for the plan cancellations. 22 Do you see where I'm reading from? 23 Let me just read this paragraph. Α. 24 Uh-huh. Q. 25 (Pause.)

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1	A. Okay. Yep.
2	Q. Okay. What was Mr. Costolo's
3	explanation for canceling his Rule 10b5-1 plan?
4	A. My recollection is that there's some
5	discussion in the deposition about him recalling
6	something about the media scrutiny that we were just
7	talking about.
8	Q. His sworn testimony was actually that
9	he did not recall why he canceled his plan; isn't
10	that true?
11	A. Well
12	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
13	THE WITNESS: Yeah, I mean, I don't
14	recall exactly, but I recall it coming up
15	maybe more than once in the in the
16	deposition and him perhaps not remembering
17	all the specifics, but recognizing that some
18	of the plan cancellations had been a function
19	of media scrutiny or investor scrutiny.
20	BY MS. CONN:
21	Q. I'd like to show you what we're
22	marking as Exhibit Guay 3.
23	(Guay Exhibit 3, No Bates numbers,
24	Deposition Transcript of Richard Costolo
25	taken on March 25, 2019, marked for

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1	identi	fication.)
2		MS. CONN: For the record, Exhibit
3	Guay 3	is the transcript of the deposition of
4	Richard	d Costolo taken in this matter on
5	March	25th, 2019.
6	BY MS. CONN:	
7	Q.	Sir, you reviewed this deposition
8	transcript in	preparing your report; is that true?
9	A.	I did.
10	Q.	I'd like to direct your attention to
11	page 325 of the	his deposition transcript.
12	A.	Okay.
13	Q.	Starting at Line 7.
14	A.	Okay. Which page again, 3
15	Q.	325.
16	Α.	Uh-huh. Okay.
17	Q.	Starting on line 7, do you see the
18	question, "Wh	y did you cancel your August 1, 2014,
19	plan on Februa	ary 12th, 2015?"
20	A.	Okay.
21	Q.	"Answer: I don't recall why I
22	canceled this	specific plan."
23	Α.	Okay.
24	Q.	It goes on to say, "I think as I can
25	recall every	instance, plans were created or
	1	

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r	
1	canceled based on consultations with the general
2	counsel, the rest of the leadership team, and
3	sometimes, but not always, the board."
4	A. Okay.
5	Q. "Question: Can you tell me a single
6	factor that went into your determination to cancel
7	your August 1, 2014, trading plan on February 12,
8	2015?
9	"Answer: I don't recall a specific
10	factor that went into these. They were almost
11	alwaysbased on conversations with the general
12	counsel and the rest of the leadership team, and
13	those sometimes included the board, but I don't
14	remember any specific, explicit factor that went
15	into this."
16	Do you see that?
17	A. I do.
18	Q. You read that testimony in preparing
19	your report?
20	A. I did.
21	Q. So isn't it true that Mr. Costolo did
22	not have an explanation for why he canceled his
23	plan?
24	A. Well, can we also look at the part of
25	the deposition that I cite in my report? So in

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1 Footnote 157, where I'm actually talking about 2. Mr. Costolo's cancellation, so that would be 3 page 303. And so this is related to the plan that 4 was canceled in April. 5 0. Uh-huh. 6 Α. And where he talks -- where he says, 7 "I don't recall" -- so this is starting on line 13. 8 "So why did you cancel your plan on April -- your plans on April 11th, 2014? 9 10 "I don't recall the specific reason for the canceling of these plans. I do recall from 11 12 time to time having conversations with our general 13 counsel that -- that the media, specifically, the 14 financial media, didn't distinguish between sales 15 that were made as part of trading plans and sales that were made -- just made -- just made on a whim. 16 So one of my concerns the -- one of the concerns 17 18 that was expressed as part of these discussions is that people think -- just think you're selling on a 19 whim in the media when you're selling as part of a 20 21 plan." 22 And then, "I don't recall, however, 23 whether that specific discussion is what drove these cancellations." 24 25 So clearly he remembered issues

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1	related to the media. And then, at least based on
2	my reading of the other record, the discussions
3	between Mr. Noto and other executives I think
4	putting all of that together at the time of these
5	plan cancellations at the start of the class
6	period at least it seems to me like that's a
7	reasonable explanation, at least in general, for the
8	cancellation of the plans.
9	And at least Professor Henderson and
10	the plaintiffs, I think, believe that it was a
11	coordinated cancellation, so presumably
12	Mr. Costolo's reasons were very similar to the other
13	executives'.
14	Q. The passage you read from
15	Mr. Costolo's deposition is referring to a
16	different cancellation of a different plan;
17	correct?
18	A. That's correct.
19	Q. And Mr. Costolo, you would agree, was
20	asked several times during his deposition what
21	motivated the cancellation of the plan in
22	February 2015?

- A. He was asked in his deposition, yes.
- Q. And at no time was he able to testify
 with certainty as to why he canceled that plan;

23

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1	true?
2	A. From his deposition, yes. And
3	yeah. So I mean
4	Q. So is it fair to say you assumed based
5	on a conversation based on testimony about a
6	different cancellation and some e-mails you saw,
7	that Mr. Costolo canceled his plan in response to
8	negative media scrutiny?
9	A. Yes, so I assume that based on, yes,
10	Mr. Costolo's discussion of being canceling plans
11	because of media scrutiny as well as the other
12	executives canceling plans because of the media
13	scrutiny that the media scrutiny was, I assume,
14	one of the reasons for Mr. Costolo's cancellation of
15	his plan in the beginning of the class period.
16	Q. And given that Mr. Costolo himself
17	could not explain why he canceled his plan in
18	February 2015 and that you haven't had any
19	conversations with him directly, isn't it just
20	speculation on your part that he canceled his plan
21	as a result of media scrutiny?
22	A. Well
23	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
24	THE WITNESS: you know, is it
25	possible that there was another reason? It's

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1		possible. I mean, the plaintiffs don't seem
2		to think so in their allegations about
3		coordinated plans. Professor Henderson
4		believes it was a coordinated plan.
5		So I don't think the coordination
6		issue here is really in dispute to some
7		extent, at least in the sense that they
8		communicated about this between themselves.
9	BY MS.	CONN:
10		Q. Just to be clear, Professor, is your
11	answer	to my question yes?
12		A. What was the question again?
13		Q. Isn't it speculation on your part that
14	he cand	celed his plan as a result of media scrutiny?
15		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
16		THE WITNESS: Is there a possibility
17		that there were other factors that went into
18		it? There's a possibility.
19	BY MS.	CONN:
20		Q. Did you see any evidence that
21	Mr. Cos	stolo was ever concerned about the proximity
22	of his	trades to the disclosure of negative
23	informa	ation about the company?
24		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
25		THE WITNESS: Not that I can recall
	1	

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1		seeing	certainly not in Professor
2		Henders	son's report. I don't see anything
3		I don't	recall seeing anything.
4	BY MS.	CONN:	
5		Q.	I'd like to show you what we're
6	marking	g as Gua	ay Exhibit 4.
7			(Guay Exhibit 4, Bates Nos.
8		TWTR_SI	HEN_00082867 through
9		TWTR_SI	HEN_00082869, E-mail Chain, marked for
10		identif	Eication.)
11			MS. CONN: For the record, Guay
12		Exhibit	4 is a May 25, 2015, e-mail from Dick
13		Costolo	to Nancy Nauheimer,
14		N-A-U-I	H-E-I-M-E-R, bearing Bates
15		TWTR_SI	HEN_00082867 through 82869.
16	BY MS.	CONN:	
17		Q.	Professor, I'll represent to you that
18	this do	ocument	is included in your list of materials
19	conside	ered.	
20			Do you recall reviewing this document
21	in the	course	of preparing your report?
22		A.	Let me take a look here.
23		Q.	Sure.
24			(Pause.)
25		A.	This is going to take me a few

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1	minutes.	
2	Q.	Sure. Take your time.
3		(Pause.)
4	Α.	Can I just ask, are there multiple
5	e-mails here	or is it all part of one big, long
6	e-mail two	e-mails, I guess, maybe?
7	Q.	I think it is two e-mails.
8	Α.	Okay.
9		(Pause.)
10	Α.	Okay.
11	Q.	I'd like to just direct your attention
12	to the top of	the document, the first page of the
13	document, Mr.	Costolo's e-mail
14	Α.	Okay.
15	Q.	where he tells Nancy Nauheimer,
16	"I'd like my	first sales date to be September 1.
17	That gets us	out of the way of the next earnings
18	call and alth	ough we don't have any material
19	non-public in	formation right now, there's a 50/50
20	chance that s	omething happens in earnings that
21	impacts the s	tock in some way and then it looks
22	like, 'oh, he	set up that plan KNOWING that xyz was
23	happening'."	
24		Do you see that?
25	Α.	Okay.

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1	Q. Is that an indication to you that
2	Mr. Costolo was aware of withdraw that.
3	Is that an indication to you that
4	Mr. Costolo was sensitive to the timing of his
5	trades relative to the release of negative
6	information about the company?
7	A. No, there's nothing in here about
8	negative information.
9	Q. What do you mean when you say "there's
10	nothing in here about negative information"?
11	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
12	THE WITNESS: I don't see anything in
13	here about negative information.
14	BY MS. CONN:
15	Q. His e-mail is addressing the
16	possibility of well, his e-mail relates to
17	information about the company previously
18	undisclosed information about the company; would you
19	agree with that?
20	A. No.
21	Q. Why not?
22	A. He says he doesn't have any material
23	non-public information. He says, "there's a 50/50
24	chance that something happens in earnings." That
25	doesn't sound like he even knows what that could be,

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- but it's some risk -- certainly there's some risk
 that there might be something in earnings that
- 3 | impacts the stock price in some way.
- And so, you know, is this saying that
 he's sensitive to the timing of his trades and, you
 know, the perception that maybe investors might have
 about the timing of certain trades? Yes. But it
 doesn't tell me -- there's nothing in here about
 anything that he knows or any bad news or anything
- Q. Okay. I think maybe we just missed
 each other with the question. That's really what I
 was getting to, is that he's sensitive to the timing
 of his trades and the perception that investors may
 have.
 - A. Yes, that's true of all executives.
- 17 Q. Let's go to paragraph 80 of your 18 report.
- 19 A. Okay.

like that.

Q. You write that "Professor Henderson provides no facts to support this claim, nor does he provide any academic literature that identifies an actual practice of executives timing cancellations of their 10b5-1 plans to distance themselves from the public release of negative material

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1	information."
2	Do you see that?
3	A. I do.
4	Q. But you agreed with me earlier in your
5	deposition that an executive who is in possession of
6	negative material non-public information may have an
7	incentive to cancel a plan; is that right?
8	A. I don't recall that. To cancel a plan
9	or to let it go through?
10	Q. To cancel.
11	A. I don't recall that.
12	Q. You don't recall agreeing with me on
13	that point?
14	A. No. I mean, cancel Professor
15	Henderson agrees with this as well, that if you want
16	to earn normal returns from your 10b5-1 plan in the
17	face of pending negative information, you allow the
18	trades to go through. You don't cancel it. So that
19	would be inconsistent with trying to take advantage
20	of your material non-public information.
21	Q. Do you agree that avoiding negative
22	publicity could be worth more than the potential
23	gains from trades executed when the executive is

I mean, it would certainly --

aware of negative material non-public information?

24

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Α.

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- 1 Professor Henderson's provided no evidence of that. 2. I've seen no evidence of that in this case. 3 possible? Anything's possible. Well, you say you've seen no evidence 4 Q. 5 of that in this case, but isn't it true that 6 Mr. Costolo's -- you've also opined that 7 Mr. Costolo's cancellations of his trades, if 8 plaintiffs' allegations are true, cost him profits. 9 Yes, that's true. But your question Α. 10 was could something else outweigh those lost 11 profits. And I haven't seen any evidence of that, 12 and Professor Henderson certainly hasn't provided 13 any evidence of that. 14 Do you have any evidence that 0. 15 Mr. Costolo knew precisely when negative information would be released to the market about Twitter's 16 17 business? 18 I don't know whether he had such Α. information, and I don't know if he knew when it was 19 going to be released. I've seen no evidence of 2.0
 - information, and I don't know if he knew when it was going to be released. I've seen no evidence of that. Professor Henderson has provided no support for that.
 - Q. Going on to paragraph 81, you write,
 "Just as importantly, Professor Henderson fails to
 articulate how his unsubstantiated conjecture about

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1	the purpose of the 10b5-1 plan cancellations
2	benefited Twitter's executives (i.e., how the
3	cancellations of Twitter executives' trading plans
4	were motivated by potential financial gain from
5	using alleged material non-public information)."
6	A. I see that.
7	Q. Do you see that?
8	A. Yes, I do.
9	Q. Do you believe that Professor
10	Henderson was required to show that defendants were
11	motivated by potential financial gain?
12	A. I mean, all I can see is what's in his
13	report and what he was asked to do, but certainly,
14	in his opinions, he tries to opine on potential
15	explanations for these cancellations for which he
16	provides no support.
17	Q. And you don't know the legal
18	significance of Professor Henderson's let me
19	withdraw that.
20	You don't know the legal significance
21	of the fact that Professor Henderson did not
22	identify a financial motive on the part of the
23	individual defendants; is that true?
24	A. I'm not sure he provided any motive,
25	whether it's financial or otherwise. I mean, I

	Wayne Guay Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	didn't see any support for any motive.
2	Q. And do you know the legal significance
3	of that?
4	A. No.
5	Q. Economically rational behavior is not
6	always the course of the the course of conduct
7	that results in the greatest personal profit for the
8	executive; would you agree with that?
9	A. Say that again.
10	Q. Yes.
11	Economically rational behavior is
12	not does not always mean the course of conduct
13	that results in the greatest personal profit for the
14	executive; would you agree with that?
15	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
16	THE WITNESS: I mean, you know,
17	certainly doesn't always have to. It's
18	certainly possible that it doesn't. I
19	mean
20	BY MS. CONN:
21	Q. I mean
22	A. It might not be economically rational
23	to play the lottery, but if you win, you make money.
24	Q. Well, as an example from this case,
25	you, I think, agree that it might be economically

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rational for executives to refrain from trading in order to send a positive signal to the market even if that means giving up financial gains.

A. Well, I'm not sure what the financial gains are that you're talking about. So when I talk about financial gains in my report, it's -- I'm talking about in the world -- in a world where the plaintiffs' allegations are correct, where the stock is mispriced.

So if we're assuming we're in a world where the stock is mispriced and you know that, then not selling stock when you have the opportunity to do it foregoes some profit you could have made and buying stock when you didn't have to incurs some loss.

But if we're in the other world, where the plaintiffs' allegations are not correct and the stock is fairly valued, then canceling the plan doesn't provide a direct financial benefit, although they do have to forego the diversification that they were trying to achieve or some of those other personal objectives.

Q. You've previously written that a manager's incentive is to maximize the market's assessment of the value of the firm; is that

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			in re i witter inc. Securities Litigation
1	correct	:?	
2		A.	Well, maybe you can point me to
3	someth	ing so	
4		Q.	Sure.
5			I'll hand you what we're marking as
6	Guay Ex	khibit	5.
7			(Guay Exhibit 5, No Bates numbers,
8		Journa	l of Financial Reporting Article,
9		marked	for identification.)
10			MS. CONN: For the record, Guay
11		Exhibi	t 5 is an article from the Journal of
12		Financ	ial Reporting titled Conservative
13		Disclo	sure, by Wayne Guay and Robert
14	BY MS.	CONN:	
15		Q.	Verrecchia, am I saying that right?
16		A.	You are.
17		Q.	Okay. You're familiar with this
18	docume	nt; cor	rect?
19		A.	I am, yes.
20		Q.	You are one of the coauthors of this
21	article	∋?	
22		A.	I am.
23		Q.	If you would turn to page 75 of the
24	article	e. The	page numbers are at the top.
25		A.	Uh-huh.

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1	Q. About midway through the page, do you
2	see the sentence that reads, "The manager's
3	incentive is to maximize the market's assessment of
4	the value of the firm"?
5	A. Right.
6	Q. "If the manager is informed, she
7	maximizes assessments by acting strategically with
8	regard to disclosing versus withholding her
9	knowledge of firm value."
10	A. Okay.
11	Q. Is that a statement you stand by
12	today?
13	A. Well, so I just probably a little
14	bit of clarification for what that actually means.
15	So in this section if you look at the first
16	sentence there of that section that says so the
17	top of the page, "Conventions in the Literature."
18	Q. Uh-huh.
19	A. Then you see, "As the basis of our
20	analysis we extend Jung and Kwon (1988; hereafter,
21	JK)."
22	So that's a prior theory paper that
23	we're building on. So the sentence you wrote [sic]

comes from a paragraph that starts with "In JK, the

manager does" such and such. So here what we're

24

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describing is what that other paper does. So we're 1 2. not taking this on as our view or our opinion. We're simply describing what those other authors do 3 in their model. 4 Well, what about the statement on 5 0. page 76 under "Disclosure Policy Choice"? 6 7 Α. Okay. 8 Q. You say, "The discretionary disclosure literature is based on the notion that the manager 9 10 behaves strategically, which is to say in her own 11 self-interest." 12 Is that a conclusion that you're 13 reaching in this paper or, again, are you just summarizing some other person's written work? 14 15 I'm summarizing the literature. Α. 16 Q. How about on page 82? 17 Α. Okay. You say, "The intuition that underlies 18 0. the benefit of conservative disclosure is 19 straightforward. In the absence of any mandatory 20 21 disclosure requirements, strategic behavior compels 22 a manager to disclose voluntarily high realizations 23 and withhold low realizations." 24 Α. Uh-huh. Is that a conclusion you've made in 25 Q.

Wayne Guay	W	ayne	Guay
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1 this paper, or are you simply summarizing someone else's written work? 2 No, this is something that comes out 3 Α. of the model that we have. So we have a model. 4 5 a model is just a stripped-down version of the world, so it doesn't describe any particular 6 7 managers or any particular behaviors. 8 So based on the assumptions that we 9 have in that model, the results we get stem -- we 10 make an assumption in this paper that managers behave strategically in a certain way. 11 So this is a little bit different 12 13 This is a theoretical paper where we make assumptions and then, based on those assumptions, we 14 15 try to figure out how the world might work. Whereas 16 the other -- some of the other papers are empirical 17 papers where we actually try to test to see how the 18 world works. So this one is just -- we make some 19 20 assumptions and, based on those assumptions, out pop-21 some results, but we're not trying to describe 22 necessarily what a manager in any particular 23 circumstance would do. 24 Going back to paragraph 81 of your Q. 25 report.

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	wayne Guay
1	A. Okay.
2	Q. We've spoken a little bit about what
3	you mean by "potential financial gains" in this
4	paragraph and in this report.
5	Do you agree that whether or not the
6	Twitter executives' cancellations of their plans
7	resulted in any financial gain, that does not end
8	the inquiry as to their state of mind?
9	A. Well, again, I'm not opining on their
10	state of mind. So I've given some opinions on the
11	cancellation the delayed stock sales or canceling
12	the plans and what the financial cost of that would
13	be, but I'm not trying to opine on their state of
14	mind.
15	Q. And you don't know the legal
16	significance of the fact that they did or did not
17	make financial gains on the question of their state
18	of mind?
19	A. I don't.
20	MS. CONN: We've been on the record a
21	little more than an hour. Can we take a
22	short break?
23	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Sure.
24	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time now is
25	2:02 p.m. We are off the record.

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1		(Recess from the record.)
2		THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This	marks the
3	beginni	ng of Media No. 4. The	time right now
4	is 2:17	p.m. We're back on the	record.
5	BY MS. CONN:		
6	Q. 1	Welcome back, Professor.	You
7	understand that	t you're still under oat	h?
8	Α.	Yes.	
9	Q.	So we were discussing yo	ur report,
10	paragraphs 81	actually, I'd like to	direct your
11	attention now	to paragraph 83.	
12	Α.	Okay.	
13	Q.	You state, in paragraph	83, that
14	"Professor Hend	derson's research does n	ot support his
15	opinions in th	is matter."	
16		Do you see where I'm rea	ding from?
17	А.	"Professor Henderson's r	esearch does
18	not support" -	- yes, that's correct.	
19	Q.	And when you refer to "P	rofessor
20	Henderson's re	search," are you referri	ng to the
21	study he coaut	hored with Alan Jagolinz	er?
22	Α.	Yes.	
23	Q.	Jagolinzer is someone th	at you've
24	cited frequent	ly in your own published	work; is that
25	true?		

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1	Α.	I'm sure I have cited him, yes.
2	Q.	In fact, I think you referenced him
3	earlier today	in the deposition.
4	A.	That's probably right.
5	Q.	Have you read that study?
6	A.	I have.
7	Q.	And you're aware, then, that it's
8	based on Jago	linzer and Henderson reviewing
9	thousands of	10b5-1 plans; true?
10	A.	I don't recall
11		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
12		THE WITNESS: I don't recall how many
13	10b5-1	plans they can see in that in that,
14	10b5-1	plans are voluntary disclosures. So
15	they ma	ake some assumptions in that paper
16	about	what is a 10b5-1 plan, even though they
17	can't	observe them. So I'd have to see the
18	paper	to know how many of those plans they
19	can ac	tually see.
20	BY MS. CONN:	
21	Q.	How many Rule 10b5-1 plans have you
22	reviewed in the	he course of your work?
23	A.	Hundreds.
24	Q.	Have you ever advised a company on
25	structuring a	n executive's 10b5-1 plans?

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1	A. No.
2	Q. Have you ever provided consultation to
3	an industry group about how to structure 10b5-1
4	plans?
5	A. Broadly speaking, yes.
6	Q. Can you explain what you mean by that.
7	A. Yes. I've given public talks to
8	industry groups or practitioner groups and law firm
9	round tables where they've invited in executives and
10	board members from companies where I've been asked
11	to give speeches about issues related to executive
12	compensation, stock option exercises, stock sales,
13	insider trading, 10b5-1 plans, those sorts of
14	things.
15	Q. Any of those talks specifically about
16	Rule 10b5-1, or has that just been part of a broader
17	discussion about executive compensation?
18	A. The whole talk wouldn't have been
19	about 10b5-1. I spent 15, 20 minutes on it or
20	something.
21	Q. Did you prior to submitting your
22	report in this matter, were you already familiar
23	with Henderson and Jagolinzer's study?
24	A. In this matter? Yes, I had run into
25	that study in previous litigation matters.

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q. Did you re-review it for purposes of
2	formulating your opinions in this matter?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Would you agree with me that Professor
5	Henderson and Dr. Jagolinzer come to the conclusion
6	that Rule 10b5-1 plans can be manipulated?
7	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
8	THE WITNESS: I don't know about the
9	language. I think my recollection and
10	this is I think more based on the earlier
11	work by Alan Jagolinzer by himself, but the
12	finding in that prior paper is that it's
13	possible to may be possible to generate
14	abnormal returns even using a 10b5-1 plan.
15	BY MS. CONN:
16	Q. Is the withdraw that.
17	When you say that "Professor
18	Henderson's research does not support his opinions
19	in this matter," is the crux of that criticism that
20	Professor Henderson's and Dr. Jagolinzer's study
21	analyzed trades under 10b5-1 plans and not
22	cancellations of those plans?
23	A. No, that's not really it.
24	Q. Okay. I'm referring to paragraph 86
25	where you say, "Neither of the above scenarios apply

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1	to Twitter executives in this matter."
2	A. Yes. Yeah, that's correct.
3	Q. And when you refer to "above
4	scenarios," you're referring to you're referring
5	to trading the plan, correct, based on paragraph 85?
6	A. No. I mean, the point I'm making
7	about Professor Henderson's research is that the
8	in his paper and the Jagolinzer original paper,
9	which is published in a peer-reviewed journal
0	Professor Henderson's report paper is not
L1	published in a peer-reviewed journal.
L2	But in that earlier paper, the idea is
L3	that executives may be able to generate abnormal
L4	returns using 10b5-1 plans, and there may be a
L5	strategy whereby a combination of either allowing
L6	the plan to trade sometimes and canceling the plan
L7	can generate abnormal returns.
18	And the point that I'm making in my
L9	report is that the scenario that's conjectured by
20	Jagolinzer, and then later by Professor Henderson
21	and Jagolinzer, is precisely the opposite scenario.
22	So the way that they are argue in
23	their papers that an executive can earn abnormal
24	returns and is exactly the opposite scenario as
25	what we see in the Twitter case. In fact, in the

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1 Twitter case, what the executives did would have 2. earned negative abnormal returns. So it's exactly 3 the opposite. 4 And I don't know -- I just don't know whether Professor Henderson didn't realize that or 5 does realize that, but that certainly does not 6 7 apply. 8 MS. CONN: Just for the court reporter's benefit --9 10 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Jagolinzer? MS. CONN: -- I'm giving her the 11 12 spelling of Jagolinzer. 13 BY MS. CONN: 14 To your knowledge, has anyone ever 0. 15 done an empirical study of using Rule 10b5-1 16 cancellations as a way of manipulating the rule? 17 Α. Well, not in -- not as directly as you 18 state it, but underlying some of -- the interpretation that the authors of some of the 19 papers that you've been talking about -- the 20 21 interpretation they make of their findings is that 22 the abnormal returns from these plans are generated 23 by, again, a combination of canceling strategically and allowing certain plans to continue. 24 25 But the plans that are canceled are

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2.

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precisely the opposite types of plans as the Twitter case. And the -- the scenarios in which they would allow the trades to go through are precisely what we see in the Twitter case, but in the Twitter case, they canceled when they would have earned abnormal returns by letting the sales go through.

Q. I see.

- A. I think Footnote 166 in my report is a very easy way to see that. It just pulls an example that Professor Henderson uses in his paper. And if you just read through it carefully, as I note at the end of that footnote, you'll see that the scenario he conjectures here is exactly the opposite of what happened in the Twitter case.
- Q. I'd like to direct your attention to page 53 of your report.
- A. 53. Okay.
- Q. I'm actually looking at the heading here, Heading C. You write here that, "Mr. Costolo and Mr. Noto engaged in trading behavior during the class period that is inconsistent with plaintiffs' allegations that they used allegedly material non-public information to their benefit."
- A. Uh-huh.
- 25 Q. Is that your understanding of

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1	plaint	iffs'	allegations in this matter?
2		Α.	Broadly, yes.
3		Q.	And is that based on your reading of
4	the co	mplain	t?
5		A.	I mean, broadly, yes.
6		Q.	I may have asked you this.
7			Did you read the court's order on the
8	motion	to di	smiss?
9		A.	I think I did.
10		Q.	It is in your list of materials
11	consid	ered.	
12		A.	I think I did.
13		Q.	I'm handing you what we'll mark as
14	Exhibi	t Guay	6.
15			(Guay Exhibit 6, No Bates numbers,
16		Order	Granting In Part and Denying In Part
17		Defen	dants' Motion to Dismiss, marked for
18		ident	ification.)
19			THE WITNESS: Okay.
20	BY MS.	CONN:	
21		Q.	Does this document look familiar to
22	you, s	ir?	
23			(Pause.)
24		Α.	Yes, I think I read this at some
25	point.		

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	Q. You may have read it in a different
2	format
3	A. Okay.
4	Q single-spaced, double-column
5	format.
6	A. I don't know. Okay.
7	Q. But in any event, I'll represent to
8	you that this is the court's order denying
9	granting in part and denying in part defendants'
10	motion to dismiss.
11	I'd like to direct your attention to
12	page 40 of the order.
13	A. Okay.
14	Q. The bottom paragraph there
15	A. Okay.
16	Q says, "Defendants also emphasize
17	the 'absence of allegations of relevant stock sales'
18	during the class period. However, as plaintiff
19	[sic] notes, their complaint does not rely on
20	allegations of an improper financial motive to
21	demonstrate scienter, nor does it reference stock
22	sales. Rather, plaintiff's [sic] claim that
23	defendants were motivated by an attempt to live up
24	to the overly optimistic promises made at Analyst
25	Day."

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	wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation			
1	Did you read that paragraph before you			
2	prepared your report, sir?			
3	A. I would think I did.			
4	Q. If, in fact, the court has accurately			
5	summarized plaintiffs' allegations and is correct			
6	that their complaint does not rely on allegations of			
7	an improper financial motive to demonstrate			
8	scienter, what is the relevance of your opinion?			
9	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form. He			
10	wrote a rebuttal report to your expert.			
11	BY MS. CONN:			
12	Q. Go ahead.			
13	MR. YOUNGWOOD: I think it calls for a			
14	legal conclusion. Objection.			
15	THE WITNESS: What is the relevance of			
16	my opinion?			
17	BY MS. CONN:			
18	Q. Uh-huh.			
19	A. So I was asked to essentially I			
20	think we talked about this when I discussed my			
21	assignment. So I was asked going back to			
22	paragraph 6, "I've been asked by counsel for			
23	defendants to respond to Professor Henderson's			
24	opinions and evaluate whether or not the trading			
25	behavior of Mr. Costolo and Mr. Noto, as well as			

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1 other Twitter executives, during the class period is 2. inconsistent with an intent to deceive investors or improperly profit off of material non-public 3 4 information." 5 So my analysis in this section shows 6 that by canceling -- assuming the plaintiffs' 7 allegations are correct and Twitter's stock price was inflated during the class period, Mr. Costolo's 8 cancellation of the plans was financially costly and 9 10 Mr. Noto's purchase of shares was financially costly, and so that's what I was asked to do. 11 12 All right. I'm simply asking because Q. 13 you've characterized in your report plaintiffs' 14 allegations that defendants used allegedly material 15 non-public information to their benefit. So if that is not, in fact, plaintiffs' allegation, what is --16 what exactly are you opining on here? 17 18 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form. THE WITNESS: I mean, I think my 19 2.0 opinion is clear. I mean, I've given the 21 opinion -- I've analyzed what I was asked to 22 analyze, and I drew an opinion. And if that 23 opinion turns out not to be relevant to certain issues in the case, so be it. 24 25 But my understanding is that

	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation		
1	plaintiffs are alleging that somehow		
2	Mr. Costolo and Mr. Noto received some		
3	benefit from this material non-public		
4	information.		
5	BY MS. CONN:		
6	Q. Did you write		
7	A. If that's not part of the allegation,		
8	then so be it, but I was still asked to do this		
9	analysis, and I've done it.		
10	Q. Did you write your report?		
11	A. Did I write my report?		
12	Q. Uh-huh.		
13	A. I certainly wrote I wrote I		
14	wrote much of it, but it was certainly an iterative		
15	process. I received assistance from Analysis Group		
16	at my direction.		
17	Q. Did you receive assistance from		
18	counsel?		
19	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.		
20	THE WITNESS: I mean, drafts were		
21	provided to counsel, and they would have		
22	provided feedback at various points in time.		
23	BY MS. CONN:		
24	Q. When you say you wrote "much" of your		
25	report, can you quantify that at all?		

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1	A. Well, certainly, all the words in this				
2	final document are mine. I mean, some of the parts				
3	of the some of the parts would have been more				
4	efficient for me to draft. Some of the parts would				
5	have been more efficient for Analysis Group to take				
6	the first crack at drafting.				
7	And then iteratively, over time, I				
8	would edit, make comments, they would make comments,				
9	and sort of evolve from there. But everything in				
10	here is my opinion.				
11	Q. Just going back briefly to the				
12	discussion about Analysis Group.				
13	So it sounds like their I'm trying				
14	to understand their role in preparing your report.				
15	A. Uh-huh.				
16	Q. Is it true that they conducted some				
17	research for to support your report?				
18	A. Yes, at my direction. I mean, we				
19	would I would we would discuss, for example,				
20	you know, how to construct a peer group for				
21					
	Mr. Costolo. And then I would direct them to go				
22	Mr. Costolo. And then I would direct them to go identify, you know go pull the documents and to				
22					
	identify, you know go pull the documents and to				

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1 it and consider what opinions I can draw from that. 2 When you say "tabulate the trading 0. 3 behavior," so were they also running some 4 calculations? 5 Yes. So they would collect data, run 6 the calculations. They would provide me with access 7 to the spreadsheets, the underlying documents so that I could sort of look through them and sort of 8 9 check to make sure I understood exactly what they 10 were doing. 11 Did they also search for and collect 0. 12 documents for you? 13 Α. They did. 14 Do you know if Analysis Group had 0. 15 access to a database of documents or some kind of document repository? 16 I don't know the answer to that. 17 Α. 18 Then based on your testimony a moment 0. ago, it sounds like Analysis Group also had some 19 role in drafting at least portions of your report? 20 Yes, certainly the exhibits -- some of 21 Α. the exhibits, some of the sections that are more 22 23 sort of numerical, to take a crack at just putting in the descriptive evidence and that sort of thing. 24

If we could turn to those exhibits now

25

Q.

	Wayne Guay		In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation		
1	that you referenced them.				
2			Exhibit 1 to your report.		
3		A.	Okay.		
4		Q.	Did you prepare this or did Analysis		
5	Group	prepare	it withdraw that.		
6			Who prepared this exhibit?		
7			MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.		
8			THE WITNESS: This is just a stock		
9		price	chart. So this is something they would		
10	have they would have put together. I				
11	mean, at the start of all these cases, I pull				
12		down the raw data myself to look at the stock			
13		price	path, but they would have constructed		
14		this e	xhibit.		
15	BY MS.	CONN:			
16		Q.	If you turn to the next exhibit, which		
17	is 2a.				
18		Α.	Uh-huh.		
19		Q.	Who prepared this exhibit?		
20		Α.	So certainly they would have they		
21	would have drafted this exhibit, and then I would				
22	have provided feedback and sort of looked at some of				
23	the underlying documents.				
24		Q.	And is your answer the same with the		
25	rest o	f the s	ubexhibits under Tab 2, so Exhibit 2b,		

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Exhi	h	i +	2	7

- A. Yes, so all of the exhibits they would have taken the first crack at. It's very data labor-intensive. So they would have taken -- taken -- put together the first draft. And then I would have provided feedback on format and what goes in the exhibit, how to structure it to make it clearer, that sort of thing.
- Q. In that prior answer, you just said "all of the exhibits." So are we now talking about also Exhibits 3, 4, 5 and 6?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Was there anything else that Analysis Group did in preparing your report and the attached exhibits?
- A. Anything else? You know, they certainly helped compile -- certainly helped with compiling the list of materials considered, you know, keeping track of all of that, and ensuring that everything's sort of referenced and footnoted correctly. So, you know, just a lot of -- sort of, you know -- yeah, just making sure the report was in -- was in good shape in terms of dotting the Is and crossing the Ts.
 - Q. If I'm understanding you correctly,

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1 you personally were not running any searches for 2 documents; is that right? Personally not running searches for 3 Α. 4 documents? None of the -- none of the documents 5 specific to this case. 6 The Bates stamped documents. 0. 7 Α. None of the Bates stamped documents, 8 no. 9 You don't know whether or not anyone 0. 10 at Analysis Group was running searches for --11 through the Bates stamped documents. 12 I just don't know, no. Α. 13 So it's fair to say you don't know 0. 14 exactly what parameters might have been used to 15 locate the documents in your -- the Bates stamped documents in your materials considered list. 16 What I don't know is whether they had 17 Α. 18 just a massive database of documents that they could sift through themselves when I asked for things or 19 2.0 whether they had to go to counsel and say, can we 21 get the documents that address this or that issue. 22 And did you have the -- you reviewed Q. 23 some of the deposition transcripts; is that right? 24 Α. I did, yes. 25 Did you have those in hard copy? Q.

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1	how were those organized for you?		
2	A. They would just about everything		
3	was provided to me electronically.		
4	Q. And the transcripts you reviewed, did		
5	they have the exhibits attached?		
6	A. That I can't recall. I think we did,		
7	yeah well, attached I think, yeah. So when I		
8	received the transcripts, they came electronically.		
9	And I think there were subfolders that contained		
10	exhibits. Yep, I think so.		
11	Q. I want to go back to this idea of		
12	economically rational behavior.		
13	A. Did you say "economically rational" or		
14	"irrational"?		
15	Q. "Rational."		
16	It's a phrase that you've used several		
17	times in your report and in your testimony here		
18	today.		
19	A. Uh-huh.		
20	Q. Is it economically rational for		
21	executives to delay bad news from reaching the		
22	market?		
23	A. Is it		
24	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.		
25	THE WITNESS: Is it economically		

	Vayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation			
1	rational? I mean, there's no blanket			
2	statement there of it is or it isn't. I			
3	mean, all of these things would be			
4	case-specific.			
5	BY MS. CONN:			
6	Q. It would depend on the context; is			
7	that your			
8	A. It certainly can depend on the			
9	context. You need to think about what the issues			
10	are, what the costs and benefits are.			
11	Q. Can we go back to I forget which			
12	exhibit it is. It's your Corrective Disclosure			
13	article.			
14	A. Oh, Conservative Disclosure?			
15	Q. I'm sorry. Conservative Disclosure.			
16	A. Okay.			
17	Q. Page 85 of that article, which what			
18	exhibit number is that?			
19	A. Okay.			
20	MS. CONN: Which, for the record, just			
21	so it's clear when we have the transcript, is			
22	Exhibit 5, Guay Exhibit 5.			
23	BY MS. CONN:			
24	Q. I'd like to point your attention on			
25	page 85 to your statement here in the third full			

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1 paragraph down. 2. Α. Okay. 3 "If left to make their own reporting Q. decisions, managers will withhold bad news ex-post 4 5 due to the manager-shareholder conflict, and firm 6 value will be lower because shareholders are unable 7 to efficiently remove poorly performing managers in a timely manner." 8 9 Do you see that? 10 Α. Right. 11 Is that a statement that you and your 0. 12 coauthors made, or are you summarizing someone 13 else's written work? 14 This is just -- this is coming out of Α. 15 the model. So we're not giving any opinions here on 16 what managers necessarily do and don't, but we have 17 a model here where we make some assumptions about 18 managers' incentives to withhold bad news in certain contexts. And then we say, if these assumptions are 19 20 correct, then one might expect the accounting rules 21 to be structured in a certain way. And then people 22 can go off and test the implications of what we have 23 here. 24 Q. As long as we're looking here at Guay 25 Exhibit 5, your Conservative Disclosure article, we

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1	spoke about this earlier and you clarified that some
2	of the statements that I've read here are a summary
3	of other work; is that true?
4	A. Some are, yep.
5	Q. To the extent you included them here
6	in your written article, is it fair to say that you
7	agreed with those propositions?
8	A. No. I mean, that's that's not
9	really how this works. So we you know, you can
10	cite things in the literature that you don't agree
11	with. Not that we necessarily don't agree with
12	them, but simply having it in a paper like this
13	doesn't mean that we're giving some opinion or
14	drawing some inference.
15	MS. CONN: I know we just took a
16	break, but I think I'm
17	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Sure.
18	MS. CONN: I just want to go through
19	my outline and not make your witness sit here
20	while I do that.
21	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Take a break.
22	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time now is
23	2:46 p.m. We're off the record.
24	(Recess from the record.)
25	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
1	is 3	p.m. We're back on the record.
2	BY MS. CONN	:
3	Q.	Welcome back, Professor Guay. You
4	understand y	you're still under oath?
5	A.	I do.
6	Q.	I have just a few more questions for
7	you.	
8		First, we went through quite a list
9	earlier this	s morning about topics that you are and
10	are not opin	ning on. I won't revisit those, but I do
11	want to add	to that list.
12		Are you offering any opinion on the
13	relevance of	any evidence?
14		MR. YOUNGWOOD: Objection to form.
15		THE WITNESS: The relevance to the
16	court	:?
17	BY MS. CONN	:
18	Q.	Yes.
19	Α.	No.
20	Q.	Are you offering an opinion on the
21	credibility	of any witness?
22	Α.	No.
23	Q.	If I could have you turn back to your
24	curriculum	vitae, which is Appendix A to your
25	report.	

	Wayne Guay	Confidential In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation		
1	Α.	Uh-huh.		
2	Q. You are currently teaching at Wharton			
3	School of Business; is that correct?			
4	A. That is correct.			
5	Q. And what subjects do you teach at			
6	Wharton?			
7	Α.	I teach a variety. I teach a course		
8	on corporate	valuation. I teach a course I teach		
9	an introducto	ry accounting course to the MBA		
10	students. An	d I teach I teach a Ph.D. course on		
11	corporate gov	ernance and executive compensation to		
12	the Ph.D. stu	dents.		
13	Q.	Do you teach any courses on securities		
14	regulation?			
15	Α.	No.		
16	Q.	Have you ever?		
17	Α.	No.		
18	Q.	Have you ever spoken to anyone at the		
19	SEC on the topic of Rule 10b5-1 plans?			
20	Α.	It's possible, but I can't recall		
21	specific discussions.			
22	Q.	And more specifically, have you ever		
23	spoken to any	one at the SEC on the topic of the		
24	termination o	f a Rule 10b5-1 plan?		
25	Α.	Not that I recall.		

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1	MS. CONN: I think that's all we have
2	subject to redirect, if you have questions.
3	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Why don't we just take
4	a minute or two.
5	MS. CONN: Sure.
6	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time now is
7	3:02 p.m. and we are off the record.
8	(Recess from the record.)
9	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now
10	is 3:03 p.m. We're back on the record.
11	MR. YOUNGWOOD: I have no questions.
12	MS. CONN: Professor Guay, I want to
13	thank you again for your time today.
14	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
15	MS. CONN: Nothing further from us.
16	MR. YOUNGWOOD: You marked a few
17	exhibits that weren't themselves marked
18	confidential, so we probably should designate
19	the transcript confidential.
20	MS. CONN: That's fine. Just to be
21	clear, we reserve our rights if the
22	transcript is used later, but that's fine for
23	now.
24	MR. YOUNGWOOD: Yeah.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time right now

25

	Wayne Guay	Confidential	In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation
	wayne Guay		in re Twitter inc. Securities Litigation
1	is 3:04 p.m. We're	off the reco	ord.
2	(Examination of	concluded.)	
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
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10			
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	Confidential			
	Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation			
1	STATE OF NEW YORK)			
2	ss:			
3	COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER)			
4				
5	I, EILEEN MULVENNA, CSR/RMR/CRR, a			
6	Certified Court Reporter, Registered Merit Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter, and Notary Public in			
7	and for the State of New York, do hereby certify:			
8	That I reported the taking of the			
9	deposition of the witness, WAYNE R. GUAY, commencing on the 28th day of August, 2019, at the			
10	hour of 8:38 a.m.;			
11	That prior to being examined, the witness			
12	was duly sworn by me to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;			
13	That I thereafter transcribed my said shorthand notes into typewriting and that the			
14	typewritten transcript of said deposition is a			
15	complete, true and accurate transcription of my said shorthand notes taken down at said time, and			
16	that a request has been made to review the transcript.			
17	I further certify that I am not a relative			
18	or employee of an attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor a relative or employee of any attorney			
19	or counsel involved in said action, nor a person financially interested in the action.			
20	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto			
21	set my signature this 9th day of August, 2019.			
22	Elle Mulner			
23	EILEEN MULVENNA, CSR/RMR/CRR			
24				
25				

Wayne Guay In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation 1 DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY 2 Case Name: In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation 3 Date of Deposition: 08/28/2019 4 Job No.: 10059450 5 6 I, WAYNE GUAY, hereby certify 7 under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of _____ that the foregoing is true and correct. 8 Executed this _____ day of 9 10 _____, 2019, at _____. 11 12 13 14 WAYNE GUAY 15 16 NOTARIZATION (If Required) State of _____ 17 County of _____ 18 Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on 19 this _____, day of _____, 20___, 20 by_____, proved to me on the 21 22 basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person 23 who appeared before me. Signature: _____ (Seal) 24 25

Wayne Guay

In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation

1	DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET
2	Case Name: In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation Name of Witness: Wayne Guay
3	Date of Deposition: 08/28/2019 Job No.: 10059450
4	Reason Codes: 1. To clarify the record. 2. To conform to the facts.
5	3. To correct transcription errors.
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